"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; cooler; winds west to northwest.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 69½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c; cash cotton, 5¾c.

FOREIGN.—Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. There was a grand historical pageant yesterday at Amsterdam in honor of Queen Wilhelmina's accession. Emperor William, speaking at a banquet on Tuesday, said that the Labor bill to be submitted to the Reichstag would provide for the punishment at hard labor of any one seeking to prevent workmen from pursuing their vocations and also for the punishment of those who incited them to strike. There is now an agitation in Jamaica for the admission of that island to the Canadian Dominion. The Earl of Winchilsea died yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Admiral Cervera arrived here from Washington yesterday and in the evening he took dinner with a party of his countrymen at Delmonico's.

The French Cabinet, it is said, has unanimously decided upon a revision of the Dreyfus case. It is also said that facts have been discovered implicating the officers of the General Staff in the scandal.

Gen. Polavieja, former Captain General of the Philippine Islands, has issued a manifesto, the publication of which Gen. Correa has prohibited. Polavieja says he cannot any longer hearken to the sorrows of his country without protesting, and says he has been asked to place himself at the head of a neutral party, and that the parties that have hitherto governed Spain are rotten and the principal cause of the country's troubles.

The transport Obdam arrived here yesterday morning from Puerto Rico with Gen. Miles, his family, officers of his staff, and the officers and men of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers on board. All were in good health. The troops were landed in Weehawken and were started for their homes in the evening. Many of the men expressed disappointment because they could not come to New York and parade. Gen. Miles spoke enthusiastically to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding his Puerto Rico conquests, and he said the interview with him published recently in The Kansas City Star was substantially correct. The General also gave out a statement regarding his work in Cuba and in Puerto Rico, containing some interesting revelations. Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon for Troops in the Field, made a statement showing the health of the soldiers in Puerto Rico to be good. He defended the work of Surgeon General Sternberg.

Page 2.

The hospital ship Relief arrived yesterday from Puerto Rico. She brought several sick members of Troop A, New York Cavalry.

The First New Hampshire Volunteers passed through Weehawken yesterday en route for Concord, N. H., from Camp Thomas.

State Department officials discredit the report that German warships are preparing to take possession of one or more of the Philippine Islands.

The Eighth Regiment is expected to reach the Twenty-third Street Ferry at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It will march to its armory, at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

The Philippine insurgents are convening a mass meeting to discuss the future of the islands. Aguinaldo insists that the insurgents shall remain in their strategic positions pending developments.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Gen. Macias returned the visit of courtesy paid him by the Puerto Rican Military Commissioners. Major Gen. Brooke has established his headquarters at the country residence of the Captain General at Rio Piedras, the suburb of San Juan.

Page 3.

Fourteen deaths were reported yesterday at Camp Wikoff.

Sergt. Callahan of the Sixth Infantry, who was chief clerk of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago, spoke in high praise of the conduct of Major Keck and Capt. Rafferty of the Seventy-first Regiment at San Juan.

Thomas H. Wheeler, son of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, was drowned in the surf at Montauk Point yesterday. With him was drowned Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, a companion. Gen. Shafter said the Fifth Army Corps would not return to Cuba.

President McKinley has written a letter to Mayor Van Wyck, which was received yesterday, in reply to the Mayor's request that the troops now at Montauk be allowed to come to this city for a review. The President says the parade will be allowed if the health of the troops will permit.

Col. Humphrey, Chief Quartermaster at Santiago during the campaign, was in Washington yesterday, and said that everything possible was done to make the soldiers in Cuba comfortable. He added that the men never knew how hard up they were until they returned to the United States.

The Spanish authorities at Havana refused to allow the Comal to land the provisions which she carried for the starving Cubans unless the full duty was paid. Secretary Alger thereupon ordered the duties on the million rations paid and directed that they be distributed under the direction of the United States officers.

Secretary Alger announced yesterday that, after the reorganization of the 100,000 volunteers to be held in reserve, regimental and company officers will be held accountable for the health of the troops. He ascribed many deaths to homesickness, and said the American people should "brace up" the soldiers.

Page 4.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has accepted the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the claims for a differential on Pacific Coast passenger business.

The Grand Army parade at Cincinnati yesterday was marred by an accident to Gen. Curtis, one of the Police Commissioners of Buffalo. His horse slipped and fell upon him, seriously injuring his spine. The Association of Naval Veterans elected officers.

In a fight between factions of the Colorado Silver Republican Party for possession of the convention hall at Colorado Springs, Charles Harris of Denver was yesterday shot to death. The clash resulted from the deposition of the Chairman of the convention, who was charged with conspiring with Senator Wolcott to prevent the proposed fusion plan.

Gov. Black held a long conference with his supporters yesterday, and it was afterward affirmed that his fellow-candidates would be Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor, Olcott for Attorney General, and Colvin for Controller. Roosevelt men, however, profess to believe that the Governor will recede from his position and harmony be restored within ten days.

Page 5.

Ten deaths from heat and thirty-two prostrations were reported up to the time the storm descended upon the city.

The racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday was unsatisfactory, as several horses were left at the post and the storm interfered some with the contests. The attendants were dissatisfied with the ruling of the Stewards sustaining the performances of Mirthful.

The First Illinois left Camp Wikoff yesterday for home. Its departure was delayed twelve hours because Col. Turner could get none but baggage cars in which to carry his sick. The sick were finally put aboard the Shinnecock and sent to Jersey City.

Passengers who arrived here on the North German Lloyd steamer Königin Luise told startling stories yesterday of overcrowding on the vessel during the voyage. No official complaints had yet been made, but one woman said she thought she had good ground for a suit for damages.

New York and neighboring cities and towns were yesterday afternoon visited by a destructive wind and hail storm, causing loss of life and much damage to property. In Brooklyn three men were buried under the ruins of a building demolished by the force of the wind, and two of them will die. In Jersey City a four-year-old boy was killed, and seven people were injured in the ruins of a falling building. Trees, awnings, and trolley wires were everywhere blown down. Reports from New Jersey and other neighboring places show that much damage was done there also.

Page 7.

David Belasco, who returned yesterday from abroad, said he had found a strong liking and admiration in England for American plays and actors. He is planning to acquire a theatre in this city.

Mr. Toru Hoshi, the Japanese Minister, has been elected to Parliament in his native country. He may be succeeded in Washington by Mr. Hatoyama, who is a leading lawyer of Tokio and a graduate of Yale.

Gen. Kitchener reports that in the great battle in the Soudan on Saturday the Dervishes' loss was about 11,000 slain and 16,000 wounded. Nearly 4,000 prisoners were taken.

Page 12.

The funeral of J. S. T. Stranahan was held from the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. Dr. Storrs officiated.

Joseph Chamberlain, the English Colonial Secretary, arrived. He talked guardedly on some questions of international importance.

The complaints made against Lieut. Cutler that he subjected the naval militiamen aboard the Yankee to constant insult are to be investigated.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received three Rough Riders at his office and found that one was his second cousin, Lewis Maverick of San Antonio, Texas.

The resignation of President Andrews was accepted yesterday by the corporation of Brown University, and Benjamin F. Clark was elected Acting President.

Irving M. Scott, Vice President and General Manager of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, returned from Europe. He tells of Russia's keen interest in our naval affairs.

Two men were killed and thirteen hurt by the collapse of the new Wilson Line pier during the storm. Many believe that a bolt of lightning aided the wind in the pier's destruction.

The San Antonio will sail to-day or to-morrow for Ponce, Puerto Rico, carrying forty nurses and three ambulances for the Red Cross Hospital there. It will also carry supplies originally destined for Havana.

Commander Booth-Tucker has loaned to the Women's National War Relief Association a building now occupied by the Salvation Army as a barracks for the accommodation of sick soldiers. It will accommodate eighty men.

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NEW TRIAL FOR DREYFUS.

Decision Unanimously Reached by the French Cabinet, It Is Said—General Staff Implicated.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Figaro to-day says the Cabinet Council just held unanimously agreed upon a revision of the Dreyfus case and directed the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, to take the necessary steps for a new trial.

The Matin to-day announces the discovery of facts implicating the officers of the General Staff, adding that Gen. Zurlinden, the new Minister for War, reported the matter to the Council and urged the necessity of reforming the intelligence department of the War Office, whereupon he was directed to elaborate a project separating the duties of the General Staff from those of the intelligence department.

A great sensation has been caused by the Matin's statement.

Rumors are in circulation to-night that Comte Esterhazy has disappeared, and that Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam has been arrested, but they cannot be confirmed.

The agitation for convoking the Chamber of Deputies is growing daily. Already notices of twelve interpellations as to the Dreyfus affair have been given.

Three duels over the case are imminent.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ON PEACE.

Will Never Be Better Preserved than by His Army Always Prepared for War, He Says.

PORTA, Westphalia, Sept. 7.—Emperor William, speaking at a banquet here this evening on the subject of the Government's labors, said:

"I hope I shall succeed in giving such a complexion to the outlook, especially regarding agriculture, that you may look forward calmly to good times, and that all the large fields of industry in the Fatherland may be equally benefited, thus assuring their continued development.

"This, however, will only be possible if the country develops itself by continuing its labors quietly and undisturbedly under the blessings of peace, as enjoined by the outstretched hand of the great Emperor, who here stands above us.

"Peace, however, will never be better guaranteed than by the German Army, thoroughly efficient and prepared for war, sections of which we now have the pleasing opportunity of seeing and admiring. God grant we may always be able to care for the world's peace with this keen and well-preserved weapon. Then the Westphalia peasant may lay himself quietly down to sleep. I drink to the welfare of Westphalia."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperature has fallen from eight to eighteen degrees from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except stationary temperature in New England and on the Gulf. Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Atlantic and Gulf States. The high pressure area has moved from Wyoming to Texas, diminishing in magnitude. Fair weather may be expected in all districts from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, and threatening weather in the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley. Cool weather will continue in the Atlantic States till Saturday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	75	75	79
6 A. M.	72	74	80
9 A. M.	74	78	85
12 M.	76	83	89
4 P. M.	72	67	83
6 P. M.	69	67	78
9 P. M.	67	65	72
12 P. M.	67	64	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79¾
Weather Bureau	71¾
Corresponding date 1897	69
Corresponding date for last 20 years	69

The maximum temperature was 85 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87 per cent. and 8 P. M. 75 per cent.

WARSHIPS AGAIN SHELL CANDIA

Fierce Fighting Continues in the Streets of the Town.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS

German, British, and Italian Consulates Burned Down.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY

Party of Twenty Bluejackets Nearly Annihilated.

Ottoman Troops Attacked by Christian Insurgents Who Are Massing to Avenge Their Co-Religionists.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Reports have been received here of fierce fighting in the streets of Candia today, and of a brisk bombardment by the Camperdown.

"Nearly 100 British soldiers are among those already killed or wounded."

Sir A. Bilotti, the British Consul at Canea, who went to Candia on board the British battleship Camperdown, cables to the Foreign Office saying that the rioting at Candia was caused in the following manner:

A British soldier on guard at the tax office was suddenly stabbed in the back, and he dropped his rifle, which exploded, killing a Mussulman. The firing then became general, and a party of twenty British bluejackets from the British torpedo gunboat Hazard was almost annihilated before the sailors could reach their ship.

In addition a detachment of forty-five British soldiers were driven from their quarters near the telegraph station, and many of them were wounded.

The total casualties, so far as known, are twenty killed and fifty wounded.

The fate of the Christians in other towns is uncertain, but it is feared that only those who succeeded in obtaining refuge in the Court Houses have been saved.

The British Vice Consul, Mr. Calocherino, was burned to death in his house.

The correspondent of The Times at Candia, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Lieut. Haldane was killed and Lieut. Seagrave wounded. The soldiers pluckily carried Lieut. Haldane's body to the boat under a hail of bullets.

"The telegraph office was repeatedly set on fire and the father of the telegraph superintendent was killed. The wire is still working.

Hundreds of Christians Slaughtered.

"The worst is feared as to the fate of a majority of the Christians. It is reported that only 250 have been saved out of over 1,000.

"The situation was extremely difficult. The Turkish troops refused to aid the British, who, being exceedingly few in the town, were soon overpowered. The forty wounded were attended to by the warships.

"The necessity for a large garrison in Candia had been repeatedly pointed out; and the blame lies in the quarter responsible for leaving against heavy odds a handful of men to represent our occupation and enforce our authority.

"The Mohammedans are pillaging Candia. Edhem Pasha, the Governor, declares that the mob is uncontrollable; but the general opinion is against him.

"Reinforcements are expected from Canea, and the Christian insurgents are massing around the cordon. As this dispatch goes, reinforcements are arriving in the Italian flagship Francesco Morosini."

The Times correspondent, telegraphing later, says:

"Refugees are now coming on board the Camperdown, many of them wounded. They tell a tale of great massacre."

The correspondent of The Standard, who is on board the Camperdown, says:

"Edem Pasha, the Governor, arrived late this (Wednesday) afternoon on board the Camperdown. Capt. Hughes-Hallett, who spoke to him, saw no necessity for using diplomatic language and told him plainly, in strong terms, that as Governor he would be held responsible in the event of any further disturbance.

"Edhem Pasha, although he had over 4,000 Turkish troops under his orders, asserted that he was powerless to control the mob, but finally found himself able to send the Christians from Candia to the sea beach under escort, where they were embarked in shore boats. They are now coming on board the Camperdown. Most of the refugees are women and children, and some of them are wounded.

"Italian and French troops are being landed from the Italian flagship at a place beyond the Turkish outposts, and will march to the town.

Gallantry of British Troops.

"Everything testifies to the gallantry of Col. Reid and his troops yesterday. They held their positions near the Custom House for five hours, under a terrific fire from the windows and ramparts in the neighborhood, and succeeded in rescuing their wounded and recovering the bodies of the killed. The chiefs of the Christian community offered Col. Reid their assistance, but he declined to accept it.

"A message just signaled from the town reports that the guard of eight British soldiers who, with about thirty Christians, tock refuge in the Greek cathedral, is quite safe under the protection of Turkish troops.

"Outside the cordon the Christians are assembling in thousands. They threaten to rush the town and avenge the fate of their coreligionists."

CANEA, Island of Crete, (via Paris,) Sept. 7, (afternoon.)—Numerous insurgents have attacked the Ottoman troops at Candia, and are forming a cordon around the city.

The fires have been extinguished, but during the rioting the British and German Consulates were burned. The Custom House, barracks, and Court House were saved.

ATHENS, Sept. 7.—It is reported that the bombardment was renewed at Candia today and that the port has been seriously damaged.

The foreign warships have landed sailors to reinforce the British garrisons, and pumps have been landed to assist in quenching the fires.

According to telegrams from Candia, it is estimated that twenty-two British were killed and forty-five wounded yesterday.

Several Christian families have sought refuge on the warships. Many corpses are lying in the streets of Candia. In one case a whole family was killed. The Italian Consulate is reported to have been burned.

A Russian warship left the Piræus hurriedly for Crete to-day, carrying the Russian Consul, M. Troijansky.

MALTA, Island of Malta, Sept. 7.—Half a battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment and a detachment of the medical corps sailed to-night for Crete. Other troops will follow.

The Sultan Annoyed.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says: "The Yildiz Kiosk is greatly annoyed because the Admirals of the international fleets in Cretan waters persist in the collection of Cretan tithes, notwithstanding the protests of Djevad Pasha, the Turkish Military Commandant in Crete."

ADMIRAL CERVERA HERE.

The Spanish Officer Dines at Delmonico's with a Party of His Countrymen.

Admiral Cervera arrived in this city from Washington at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. With him were his son, Lieut. Angel Cervera, and Francisco I. Gomez Ymar. The party went to the Westminster Hotel, where they were met by Ensebio N. Castillo and Alfonso Pesant of this city, Pablo Marina y Oviado, who was Lieutenant Commander of the Cristobal Colon, and Count de Villas de Fuentes Guiroga, who was Lieutenant Commander of the Vizcaya, and Capt. Eulate. Mr. Pesant is a member of the firm of Krajnich, Pesant & Co., who own the Erie Basin Iron Works. It was this firm which did the work of repairing the Vizcaya when she was here just before the war.

The Admiral and his friends spent about two hours together in the hotel, and a little after 7 o'clock they started out in two carriages for Delmonico's, where they took dinner.

The Admiral will devote his attention to looking after the wounded Spanish prisoners from Norfolk, Va., when they arrive here. They are expected at 4 o'clock this afternoon. They will be sent to Portsmouth and to Spain.

The Admiral on his arrival here was met by Capt. Concas of the Maria Teresa.

The Admiral declined to be interviewed. "You must pardon me," he said, "but I am still an Admiral under the orders of my superiors. Until I make a report to my Government my lips are sealed."

CERVERA IN WASHINGTON.

The Admiral Pays His Respects to the President and Others.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Admiral Cervera spent the day in this city paying his respects to the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and the different foreign embassies. He started in early for official life in Washington, and reached the office of the Secretary of the Navy by 9 this morning. He was received by Assistant Secretary Allen. The interview lasted for only a few minutes. The Admiral was accompanied by his son, Lieut. Angelo Cervera, and by Lieut. Imase.

After greeting Mr. Allen in the most cordial manner, Admiral Cervera drew from his pocket a short written speech in English, and read it in a faltering manner. He expressed his gratitude for the great hospitality of the American people, and said that the Americans had proved to be generous foes, and knew how to treat a defeated enemy.

The Assistant Secretary was somewhat embarrassed by this formal proceeding, and stammered a few words in reply. He said the country was glad to honor so distinguished and brave a foe.

The Spanish Admiral then left and called at the French Embassy and later on the President and the Papal representative. His visit to the city was quite unobtrusive. He entered the Army and Navy Building so quietly that no one suspected that he was the late commander of the Spanish fleet that went down after a gallant but futile fight in the Caribbean a few weeks ago.

MANY SPANIARDS DIE AT SEA.

Eighty-three Deaths Occur During Voyage from Santiago to Spain.

SANTANDER, Spain, Sept. 7.—The Spanish transport Satrustoqui has arrived here from Santiago de Cuba. There were eighty-three deaths on board of her during the voyage.

Gen. Linares, the former commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba, who, on account of a severe wound, was succeeded by Gen. Toral, was a passenger on board the Satrustoqui. He is recovering.

The Tax on Salted Calfskins.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—At a meeting to-day of Chicago and Milwaukee tanners in the establishment of Grey, Clark & Engle, it was decided to protest against the Government's ruling that salted calfskins above ten pounds' weight must pay duty as a hide. A committee was appointed which, in conjunction with a New York committee, will go to Washington, where action will be taken against the Government. Lawyers in New York have been engaged to assist the committee.

SCENES IN THE CORTES

Republican Deputies Demand an Investigation Into the Management of the War.

WEYLER ATTACKS THE CABINET

Count D'Almenas Replies with a Violent Denunciation of the Generals, Whom He Accuses of Incompetence and Cowardice.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—The Chamber has followed the Senate in discussing the late war behind closed doors. This action has caused the greatest sensation.

A resolution, signed by all the Republican Deputies, was submitted to the Chamber, declaring the Government responsible, first, for lack of necessary energy in prosecuting the war; second, for accepting a shameful peace, and third, for violating the Constitution. Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader, backed this up by moving that an investigation be made into the responsibility of the Government.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, quickly asked that the deliberations be conducted behind closed doors, and the President pronounced favorably on the request.

Thereupon the Republicans and Conservatives vehemently protested, and, amid indescribable uproar and confusion, the doorkeepers cleared the galleries of spectators.

The moment the President of the chamber ordered the doors closed, Señor Salmeron cried out: "I solemnly promise the country that the Republicans will publish all the deliberations of the secret sittings, for we are determined to violate the secrecy which the Government imposes."

Ultimately the Republican and Carlist Deputies quitted the chamber as a protest against the secret sitting. They held a meeting later, but failed to arrive at an agreement, and the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow.

The Chamber by a vote of 102 against 45 resolved to discuss Señor Salmeron's motion for an investigation into the responsibility of the Government in connection with the war; but, in the absence of the Republican and Carlist Deputies, debate was impossible, and the House adjourned.

War of Words in the Senate.

The Senate session also was a stormy one. Gens. Weyler, Dominguez, Azcarraga, Palejo, and Rivera attended.

Gen. Weyler reminded the Senate of how Count d'Almenas had greeted the returning soldiers, ignoring the officers. He declared that this was a reflection upon the officers' efficiency.

"The mistakes made in Cuba are not to be blamed upon the army," he said, "but upon the politicians at the head of the Government."

The latter, he declared, were responsible for not sending supplies to the armies in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and, indeed, for completely abandoning them.

"The Ministers of War and Marine," he continued, "ought to have resigned. Had the army been properly equipped it would not have failed. It would have been better for Admiral Cervera's squadron to remain at the Canaries, for no practical end was served by sending the ships to Santiago."

What measures did the Government take to protect the squadron? Gen. Weyler asked hotly. The responsibilities for the surrender of Santiago rested wholly upon the Government instead of Gen. Toral.

Gen. Weyler strongly condemned the secret sessions of the Cortes and concluded his speech as follows:

"I desire to speak to all Spain, and not merely to the Government."

Count d'Almenas, replying to Gen. Weyler's stricture, said:

"I addressed my greetings to those who have been martyrs for their country—to the Spanish soldiers, because they deserved such greetings. I did not address the Generals, for they showed themselves incapable of leading soldiers to battle or of showing them how to fall worthily on the field."

Marshal Primo de Rivera shouted, "That isn't true!" and Gen. Weyler and others joined in the protest.

Not Afraid of Epaulets.

Count d'Almenas, addressing Gen. Rivera, replied:

"I am not afraid of such cries nor of epaulets and decorations that will have to be torn off the breasts of several officers. The sashes of some Generals should be torn off and put around their necks."

A great uproar ensued, and several Senators were called to order.

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister for War, promised to show all the documents relating to the Cuban campaign, but the recriminations continued, Marshal de Rivera demanding the authentic documents and not the American telegram. He denied that he ever promised to grant reforms in the Philippines.

Gen. Lopez Dominguez declared that the whole responsibility rested upon the Government and not upon the Generals. He reminded the Senate of the heroic deeds of the Generals in Cuba, who had died gloriously or been wounded while leading their forces, and he proposed that the Senate should pay homage to the army and navy.

Señor Romero Giron, Minister for the Colonies, protested energetically in the Government's defense. He said no credence should be attached to the telegrams of the foreign correspondents.

Count d'Almenas, speaking again, declined, in spite of the appeals of his friends, to withdraw a single word he had already uttered. He repeated that the surrender at Santiago was "dishonorable."

Señor Amblard, one of the Cuban Senators, said Gen. Weyler once exclaimed in his hearing: "I shall not terminate the war, but I shall finish with the country."

Señor Sagasta hopes to get the bill authorizing alienation of territory passed and the Cortes off his hands within a week.

QUEEN REGENT ATTACKED.

Bitter Speech by a Republican Senator Answered by a Liberal.

MADRID, Sept. 7, via Bayonne, France.—Yesterday in the Senate a Republican Senator, who holds a high position in his party, bitterly attacked the Queen Regent.

A Liberal Senator replied, eulogizing the monarch. He added:

"Prudence, moderation, and honesty characterize the upper classes, and resignation and devotion characterize the people. Between the two are the politicians, who exploit the country and are the real cause of Spain's misfortunes."

POLA VIEJA ISSUES A PROTEST.

Spanish General Likely to be the Head of a Neutral Party—Old Parties Rotten, He Says.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—Gen. Polavieja, the former Captain General of the Philippine Islands, has issued a manifesto, in which he says that while he was never a politician he "cannot any longer hearken to the sorrows of my country without protesting."

Continuing, the General asserts that he has received numerous calls to place himself at the head of a neutral party, and adds that "the parties which have hitherto governed Spain are rotten and the principal cause of the country's troubles." Therefore, according to Gen. Polavieja, political reorganization is absolutely necessary, "as is also the truth concerning our finances, so that the State's creditors may know the measures Spain has proposed in order to meet her engagements." In conclusion Gen. Polavieja advocates "the decentralization of the Government, without, however, impairing national unity."

Gen. Correa, the Minister for War, has prohibited the publication of Gen. Polavieja's manifesto.

Camilo Polavieja, the Spanish General who, according to the above dispatch from Madrid, may become the leader of a political party in Spain, was born at the Spanish capital on July 13, 1838. He is the son of a prosperous merchant. In 1855 Polavieja enlisted as a volunteer in the Navarro Regiment, and during the African campaign he received the Cross of Isabelle Maria Lucia for gallant conduct. Later he took part in the Cuban war and the Carlist war, and became Colonel of the Princess Regiment. In 1876 he was made Brigadier General and was sent to Cuba. There he was placed in command of the Sancti Spiritus district and was made Field Marshal, in addition to being decorated with the Cross of Military Merit.

Polavieja returned to Spain in 1882 and was made a member of the Supreme Council of War and Navy, Captain General of Andalusia and Supreme Chief of Inspection of Infantry. In 1888 he was appointed Governor General of Puerto Rico, but he resigned in 1889 and in 1890 was sent to Cuba, where he succeeded Gen. Chinchilla as Captain General.

During the year 1896 Polavieja was sent to the Philippine Islands with instructions to suppress the insurrection there, and he continued the policy which, in Cuba, had earned him the title of "The Butcher." He eventually succeeded Capt. Blanco as Captain General of the Philippine Islands. He was succeeded there by Gen. Primo de Rivera, after he had assured the Government at Madrid that the insurrection in the Philippine Islands was suppressed. On returning to Madrid Gen. Polavieja published an important work on Cuba, in which it was shown that at a comparatively early period he had arrived at the conclusion that Cuba could not remain permanently a Spanish colony, and, when the conviction ripened, he wrote a number of letters to private and official friends urging the necessity for making timely preparations for an amicable separation.

In 1879, when in command at Puerto Principe, he wrote to Gen. Blanco, saying that the Cubans would never abandon their efforts for independence and that the United States "would never relax its schemes for annexation." Therefore, the General argued that Spain ought to prepare to grant independance to Cuba, in order to avoid being ejected violently with loss to the national interests and a stain on the national honor. Finally, it was pointed out, when Polavieja became Governor General of Cuba, "perceiving the ever-growing danger of an American attack," he urged the Spanish Government to build six cruisers and twenty floating batteries for the protection of the Cuban coast.

In short, Polavieja's policy was to grant Cuba independence as soon as possible; but, so long as Spain retained the island, he desired her to be strong enough to suppress insurrection and to resist foreign invasion.

PEACE COMMISSION'S STAFF.

Commodore Bradford May Go to Paris to Give Advice Concerning New Naval Stations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The name of Commodore Bradford, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, is being mentioned among those of the party likely to go to Paris with the Peace Commission. Commodore Bradford has charge of the coaling of our naval vessels, the establishment of coaling stations, &c., and his advice would be valuable in settling questions of new coaling stations. It is understood that the commission intends to limit its military and naval staff to one officer from each branch. Lieut. Stafford is also mentioned as the naval attaché in case Commodore Bradford does not wish to go. It is understood that Adjt. Gen. Corbin's son will be an attaché of the commission.

The report that Gen. Merritt will be accompanied to Paris by a Filipino, in order that the insurgents may have an unofficial recognition in the settlement of the Philippine question, has led to the suggestion that some representative of the Cubans accompany the American Commissioners, at least unofficially. It is understood that the Cuban representatives in Washington view this suggestion with favor, feeling that the question of Cuban debt, Cuban government, &c., which may come up at Paris, are quite as important to the Cubans as the Philippine question is to the Filipinos.

An invitation has been received from the French Line of steamers running from New York to Havre to take the entire American Commission and its staff to Paris and return free of cost. This offer, however, came after the commission had made other arrangements, and the invitation had to be declined.

The fifth member of the Spanish-American Peace Commission has not yet been selected. It is practically certain now that Senator George Gray of Delaware will not serve as a member of the commission. That he was seriously considered by the President is known, and twenty-four hours ago it seemed reasonably certain that the vacancy on the commission would be filled by his appointment. To-night, however, the President has the selection of the fifth member of the commission still to make. No decision has been reached, and the appointment may remain in abeyance for several days.

Mr. Sargent Will Refuse a Re-election.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Next Tuesday the International Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will meet at Toronto, Canada. Frank P. Sargent will refuse a re-election as Grand Master. He does not believe he can serve the order and perform his labors on the Industrial Commission at the same time.

Congressman Northway Seriously Ill.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 7.—S. A. Northway, representative in Congress of the Nineteenth District, is seriously ill at his home in Jefferson, and there is very little hope of his recovery. His wife is also thought to be beyond recovery. Mrs. Northway has been sick a long time, but Mr. Northway's illness dates from his recent return from Washington.

GEN. MILES ARRIVES FROM PUERTO RICO

His Family and the Second Wisconsin Volunteers with Him.

A TALK WITH THE COMMANDER

He Is Enthusiastic Over the Conquest of His Troops.

A Statement Given Out by Him Regarding His Work in Cuba and the Controversy with the Secretary of War.

The United States transport Obdam, with Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles on board, arrived at Quarantine at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Deputy Health Officer Sanborn briefly inspected the ship, and as all on board were found well there was no delay.

The Obdam, Capt. Arey commanding, left Ponce on Sept. 1. She had on board Major Gen. Miles, his wife, son, daughter, and staff; Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the troops in the field, and the officers and men of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, numbering 830 men, including the hospital corps. There were also 82 horses on board.

At 7:30 o'clock the transport left Quarantine, went to anchor off Tompkinsville, and later anchored off Bedloe's Island, where Capt. Arey waited for orders from the Deputy Quartermaster, Col. Amos S. Kimball. After these finally came the Obdam proceeded up to Pier H of the Erie Docks, at Weehawken, where the troops disembarked.

The General Meigs, the Quartermaster's Department boat, left at about 11 o'clock to take Gen. Miles off the Obdam. The General was taken to the pier at West Twenty-second Street. Thence he and his family were escorted to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where they arrived at 1:30 o'clock.

The Transport Decorated.

The Obdam was first sighted at 2:45 A. M. At sunrise, when awaiting inspection at Quarantine, the big transport presented a most unique and picturesque sight.

From the four masts to the deck flags were fluttering from the ropes, and at stern and stem large star-spangled banners were waving in the morning breeze. From the foretruck the Stars and Stripes floated proudly over the conquered banner of Spain. Long branches of palms were lashed to each masthead, and each boat was decorated with two palm branches and numerous flags, giving a holiday appearance to the vessel.

The men were in the very best spirits, and all were well. No sickness had appeared on the voyage.

Off Tompkinsville the warships were riding the water peacefully, but they were alive with fighting men waiting to give rousing cheers to Gen. Miles and the troops on the Obdam. Every ship had her flags up, and as the transports passed between the two lines of vessels the jolly tars who had demolished Cervera's fleet crowded the decks to welcome Gen. Miles and his soldiers.

Warships Dip Colors.

There were no guns fired, but each warship dipped her colors, while the sailors gave a rousing cheer. The Wisconsin soldiers cheered in return, and the Obdam's flags saluted back.

After the soldiers had disembarked at Pier H, Weehawken, Col. Charles Boin, who is in command of the troops, did not attempt to restrain his men from visiting the stores and buying such delicacies and dainties as had been denied them in the field and during their long voyage.

They did not leave for their homes in Wisconsin until 7 o'clock last night, not because the trains were not in readiness, but because it was deemed wise to let the soldiers have a little rest before starting on another long trip.

A TALK WITH GEN. MILES.

When Gen. Miles, accompanied by his son, Sherman Miles, and Lieut. Col. Francis Michler of his staff, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, both officers were arrayed in fatigue uniform and carried their swords wrapped in chamois skin. There were very few people about the entrance to the hotel when the party arrived, and they did not recognize the hero of Puerto Rico as he stepped nimbly from the carriage and sauntered into the hotel.

His wife and daughter had preceded him and he was instantly recognized by the clerks, who all insisted on shaking hands with him. He went at once to his room and found a great heap of letters awaiting him on his desk. He was busy slashing into these when he received a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He appeared in perfect health and spoke freely and enthusiastically of the nineteen days' campaign in Puerto Rico.

Sorry to Stop Hostilities.

"The arrival of the President's notification of the cessation of hostilities was a great disappointment to the entire Puerto Rican army," said he, "as within four more days we would have been in possession of San Juan. I do not think there would have been any fighting there.

"The Spanish were greatly surprised by the success of our landing, made at Guanica, where they could not get at us. The two armies never did come together, for in all the campaign there were only about six different skirmishes. The conduct of the army throughout the campaign was excellent, and the men deserve every praise their countrymen can bestow on them for their heroic conduct throughout, for there were difficulties encountered the same as would have been had there been more fighting. The men were constantly exposed, and it is the rainy season there, too, but very few were sick."

Gen. Miles here laid particular stress upon the success attending the efforts of Col. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the army, in caring for the sick and wounded. "Our camps were in every instance pitched upon ground carefully chosen," he said, "and common sense methods of sanitation employed. Every attention had been given to hospital supplies and medical attendance. There was an abundance of tents. The very sick were promptly taken on ships and sent North. There was some sickness, of course, but the majority of these cases were those of men who had contracted disease before leaving Chickamauga."

Contrast with Cuban Army.

When asked why it was that so many soldiers had been stricken with fever in Cuba and sent home mere living skeletons, while conditions in Puerto Rico were so different, Gen. Miles hesitated for a minute and then said:

"I do not care to go into that question now. I do not desire to criticise the conduct of any officer engaged in the war. There has already been too much beating up of the dust behind our armies. Too much criticism, complaint, and condemnation published already, and the public has lost sight of the success and glory attending the efforts of our soldiers."

Gen. Miles was questioned concerning the alleged interview with him which appeared in The Kansas City Star, in which he was reported to have shown telegrams which show Secretary Alger to have sent orders to Santiago assuring both Gen. Shafter and Gen. Miles that they were in command.

In the alleged interview, Gen. Miles also said in regard to his change in landing place in Puerto Rico, that one thing which determined him to make the change was the fact that the original plans were published from Washington to the entire world long before he was ready to sail from Santiago. The interview contained other allegations, reflecting upon the War Department and Secretary Alger in particular.

The Interview Authentic.

Gen. Miles, in answer to the questions concerning the authenticity of the interview, said that he had read it in The Kansas City Star, and that the article contained only some slight errors of minor importance. The statements, he said, were substantially correct.

"Is there anything in those interviews which you desire to explain, deny, or retract?" was asked.

Gen. Miles, after a little reflection, replied emphatically:

"Nothing."

Further than this, he would not discuss the subject, on the ground that the dictated statement given out by him for publication earlier in the day contained all that he desired to say on the subject at present.

When asked what likelihood he thought there was of his being court-martialed for his criticisms of the Secretary of War, he replied dryly that he had not received his charges yet.

Gen. Miles insisted upon getting away from what he called "these gloomy and profitless subjects," and referred again to Puerto Rico and to his trip northward, which he described as being delightful. The men did not suffer at all on the voyage, he said.

"They were properly taken care of," he continued, significantly. "Every man on board was fit for marching."

Did Not Plan a Parade.

When asked if it had been his intention to have a parade of the Wisconsin troops through New York, Gen. Miles said:

"I never had any particular plans for a parade. I did recommend, however, that the troops go into camp for a few days in some convenient locality near New York in order to rest the men and horses after their long voyage and before starting on another long journey to their homes in Wisconsin and Illinois.

"Besides, the men have not seen a Paymaster since they left Chickamauga, and in such a camp they could have received their pay and would have had a chance to get clothing, of which they stand in great need. I know also how much the men would appreciate seeing New York and Brooklyn, and I thought they deserved the short rest. If they had marched through the streets to such a camp I think it would have done no harm. There has been so much talk of the horrors of this war that I would like to have the public see soldiers who, though volunteers, came back in good condition."

Gen. Miles said that there were about 12,000 troops left in Puerto Rico, and that this number would be required to garrison the country.

"The general health of the troops there at present is excellent," he said, "and I have not the slightest fear of an epidemic of disease there. What little fever there was has been practically stamped out. There are large Spanish quarters in the country surrounding the larger cities capable of accommodating from 6,000 to 8,000 troops. There are spacious hospital buildings attached, and the quarters are situated in beautiful mountain country, resembling in many respects the highlands of Italy. The scenery is magnificent. The quarters along the coast are not badly situated from a sanitary standpoint.

"The Spanish residents, as well as the natives, treat our troops with the greatest courtesy, and my relations with them were of the most pleasant.

He and His Family Well.

"I suffered no ill-effects whatever from the climate, and am in perfect health. The members of my family have been greatly benefited from their outing.

"I left Gen. Brooke in command, and will not again return to that country so far as I know."

Gen. Miles said that he would leave for Washington this morning, and would make various recommendations to the President regarding the establishment of the permanent garrison at Puerto Rico, which will follow the signing of the treaty of peace.

The General spent the entire evening at the Waldorf. It had been his intention to go to a theatre, but his many callers prevented him from dining early enough. So the evening was given up to an informal reception in the hotel parlors. There was a steady stream of callers, and everybody about the hotel, whether they knew the General or not, insisted on shaking his hand.

GEN. MILES'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was given to the reporters yesterday by Gen. Miles:

"While at Puerto Rico and during the voyage returning on the Obdam, on which steamer were Gen. Miles and staff, with two battalions of the Second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers I learned the following facts concerning the Cuban and Puerto Rican expeditions. In the first place, let me say that the war has closed after being conducted largely as Gen. Miles stated publicly at the beginning of the war that it would be. The statement was publicly made, and a general order was issued by him, as commander of the American Army, in which the plan that he has striven to pursue was foreshadowed—namely, seeking to accomplish results with the least possible loss of life. In an interview in the latter part of May he said:

"'The United States Government is too strong, too great, too powerful, to commit any foolish act in connection with the proposed invasion of Cuba.'

"Referring to the proposed rush to the fever-stricken City of Havana, he said:

"'No officer is fit to command troops who, from any motive whatever would needlessly risk the life of a single soldier either from disease or the bullets of the enemy. I have never sacrificed the lives of men under my command, and do not propose to subject them to any unnecessary risks in the present campaign.'

Directions to Soldiers.

"In the order issued to the army at an early date he directed that:

"'Every soldier, of whatever grade, will, so far as may be in his power, guard and preserve the health and welfare of those under his charge. He must labor diligently and zealously to perfect himself and his subordinates in military drill, instruction, and discipline, and, above all, he must constantly endeavor, by precept and example to maintain the highest character, to foster and stimulate that true soldierly spirit and patriotic devotion to duty which must characterize an effective army.'

"The principles thus enunciated have been zealously observed from the first. Owing to the fact that the season suited for campaigning in Cuba had been exhausted in debates and delay in Congress and in necessary preparations, Gen. Miles was opposed to rushing an ill-prepared, undisciplined, and unequipped army in the movement against the capital of Cuba, defended by 120,000 trained Spanish troops, and in this position he stood practically alone for several weeks. Havana, Matanzas, Santiago, and a few other points were down on his military map as hotbeds of disease destructive to an army, and places to be avoided during the sickly season.

His Plan of Campaign.

"When finally called upon to submit a plan of campaign, he did so, and put it in writing. In substance, he took the stand, first, that every effort should be made to equip the Cubans, and thereby enable them to harass the Spanish forces. The cry of 'On to Havana' should be encouraged, but when the transports loaded with troops were out of sight of land they should sail as straight as steam power could bear them to the gate of the Antilles and the key of the whole position—Puerto Rico; then, having seized and occupied that island, a movement to Cuba was to follow by means of a strong cavalry force, which was to be organized and equipped by August or September.

"He contemplated that with 20,000 cavalry thrown to the centre of Cuba, cutting the Spanish forces in two, and moving west to Havana, by the time the rainy season was over, and it would be possible to manoeuvre an army, we could move against that city a well-organized, well-equipped, and well-disciplined army, and complete the capture of the Spanish forces.

The Conditions Changed.

"The inclosing of Cervera's fleet in the Harbor of Santiago changed the conditions, and made it necessary to move a military force to that point at once. Gen. Miles, while at Tampa organizing the expedition, felt the importance of the enterprise so greatly that he requested permission to accompany that expedition or to immediately organize another to join it. This permission was not granted, so far as accompanying that expedition was concerned, but authority was granted to equip a second for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Puerto Rico. However, before this expedition was equipped calls were made for additional forces to go to Santiago, and they were immediately forwarded. On the 3d day of July Gen. Shafter telegraphed that his losses had been greatly underestimated; that he had met with stronger resistance than he had anticipated, and that he was seriously considering the advisability of falling back to a position five miles to the rear, and that he had been unable to be up during the heat for four days.

"Under such circumstances Gen. Miles telegraphed Gen. Shafter that he would be with him within a week with strong reinforcements, of course, taking the troops prepared for the second expedition, which had been ordered by the President to operate against the enemy in Cuba as in Puerto Rico. These reinforcements were pushed rapidly forward, and some of them arrived in advance of the commanding General, and were put in position in the trenches around Santiago. Under verbal instructions of the President, Gen. Miles was directed to go wherever he deemed his presence was required, and that he should give such directions as in his opinion were best for the army and for the Government.

Not There as a "Visitor."

"These were the circumstances under which Gen. Miles left Washington, arriving at Santiago July 11, not as a private individual nor as a visitor. Any pretense that he went there disrobed of his authority or official capacity is too childish to be considered by sensible men. From the moment he arrived at Santiago he was responsible for what might occur. He arrived there with the Yale, Columbia, and Rita loaded with infantry, and three ships loaded with artillery, besides those already embarked. He designed to disembark the troops and artillery named on the west side of Santiago, as was understood before leaving Washington, and before he went ashore he made the necessary arrangements accordingly.

"He then proceeded to the front, and after consulting with Gen. Shafter, a note was sent to the Spanish commander by Gen. Shafter, saying that the commanding General of the United States Army had arrived in his camp with strong reinforcements and would meet him between the lines at any hour agreeable to him. The reply of the Spanish commander was that he would meet him at 12 o'clock next morning. The meeting was held, and, after some conversation between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Toral, Gen. Miles frankly informed the Spanish General that he had left Washington six days before and that it was then the determination of the Government that this portion of the Spanish Army must be captured or destroyed. He also informed the Spanish General that his reinforcements had already arrived with him, that some of these forces had already disembarked and the remainder would be disembarked on the west side of the harbor, and that it was useless for him to contend against the inevitable. Those transports could also be plainly seen by the Spanish in Morro Castle and other points. Gen. Toral replied that so long as he had rations and ammunition he had to fight in order to maintain the honor of the Spanish Army.

Spaniard Begged for Time.

"In response to that he was informed that he had already maintained the honor of the Spanish Army and that further efforts would be useless and would result in wanton sacrifice of human life. He then said that he was waiting to hear from his Government and was informed by Gen. Miles that he had already taken much time for that purpose and would be given until daylight of the following morning, it being then 3 o'clock, to submit his final answer. He begged for longer time and earnestly asked until 12 o'clock next day. This was finally granted by Gen. Miles, the meeting dissolved, and the officers separated. On return from this conference a dispatch was received by Gen. Miles from Washington, as follows:

Washington, July 13, 1898.

Major Gen. Miles:

You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms, the officers and men after parole to be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson, and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matter should be settled promptly.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

"This does not look as if Gen. Miles was there as a visitor. He was charged with the responsibility of ordering an assault on the intrenchments and fortifications of an army which, if successful, would have cost at least 5,000 lives, or of withholding the assault if, in his judgment, such assault would fail.

Left Honor to Shafter.

"No greater discretion was ever given to any General commanding an army, and, what is more, as will be observed, he was authorized to accept the surrender, which, in the interest of his subordinates, he generously declined to do, and went away, leaving all the honor to his next in rank, Gen. Shafter.

"On the morning succeeding the first interview, a letter was received from Gen. Toral, of which the following is a literal translation:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 1898.

"Honored Sir: His Excellency, the General in Chief of the Army of the Island of Cuba, telegraphs from Havana yesterday at 7 P. M. the following:

"'Believing that business of such importance as the capitulation of that place to be known and decided upon by the Government of his Majesty, I give you notice that I have sent the conditions of your telegram asking an immediate answer, and enabling you also to show this to the General of the American Army to see if he will agree to await the answer of the Government, which cannot be as soon as the time which he has decided, as communication by way of Bermuda is more slow than by Key West. In the meantime your Honor and the General of the American Army may agree upon capitulation on the basis of repatration, (returning to Spain.)'

"I have the honor to transmit this to you that, in case you may consider the foregoing satisfactory that he may designate persons in representation of himself who, with those in my name may agree to clauses of the capitulation upon the basis of returning to Spain, accepted already in the beginning by the General in Chief of this army. Awaiting a reply, I am, very respectfully, your servant, JOSE TORAL, &c.

"At the meeting on the following day Gen. Toral stated that he was prepared to surrender with the aproval of the Captain General of Cuba, but it would require a little time to have his acts confirmed by the home Government; that in the meantime he was prepared to appoint Commissioners to arrange the clauses of capitulation. Not only this, he offered to surrender the balance of his command, which had not been under fire or engaged in the campaign.

This Offer a Surprise.

"This remarkable offer was on his own motion and was in the nature of a surprise to the American Generals present. However, at the conference of the day previous, Gen. Miles reminded him that he had been tendered the most liberal terms ever offered to an enemy, that his fleet was destroyed, and that they were 3,000 miles from home. Toral's offer could be accounted for in one of two ways—either that the troops were wanted at home to meet a threatened revolution, or that they wanted to get home and regarded this as the only means of doing so at the expense of the United States. Whether Blanco and the rest of the Spanish forces in Cuba would have surrendered on the same terms is not now and perhaps may never be known.

"The fact that they had agreed to surrender was satisfactory to Gen. Miles, and he immediately left the field, telegraphed the fact to Washington, and magnanimously yielded to Gen. Shafter the honor of receiving the surrender, specifically giving him and his army credit for their tenacity and gallantry. He proceeded at once to concern himself about matters of far greater importance, and these were the health, almost the life, of that command; and the occupation of the territory of Puerto Rico.

Had Not Seen Alger's Letter.

"Up to that time, and, indeed, not for long after that time, had he learned of the dispatch to Gen. Shafter, published at the head of an article in The New York Herald of Aug. 14, which, if it meant anything, was a direct violation of the verbal and written orders of the President. [This dispatch was the one from Secretary Alger, informing Gen. Shafter that he was not to be superseded by Gen. Miles.]

"On his way returning to Siboney, Gen. Miles made a thorough inspection of the condition of the troops, and location of their camps, and especially of their hospital camps, and ascertained their condition, as well as the almost impassable condition of the roads, and the inadequate appliances for furnishing proper supplies. He ordered a regiment to the yellow fever hospital to bury the dead and nurse the sick. He gave general directions for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the entire command, and reported its condition to the authorities at Washington stating in that report that he had directed the troops to be moved up to the high lands on fresh grounds, grounds free from infection, where it might be possible to eradicate the germs of disease, and that in case this eradication of disease did not result, then that the troops should be moved immediately as far north as the New England Coast in order to save them from destruction.

"He also requested, on July 13, that troops for the Puerto Rico expedition be sent from the Southern States, especially from Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida.

"As soon as a suitable escort could be obtained from the navy, Gen. Miles left the coast of Cuba with 3,400 men to seize and occupy the Island of Puerto Rico. The place of landing had been so thoroughly advertised in communications sent over the French cable and in the newspapers of our own country, and telegraphed to Madrid and from there to San Juan, that, not having received the necessary appliances with which to disembark, he decided, after leaving the Windward Passage, to change his course and land on the south side of Puerto Rico, where the Spaniards were the least prepared and the least expecting to receive him, and where he knew that the disembarkation of troops and supplies could be most easily effected.

Kept the Spaniards Guessing.

"From the time of that disembarkation, during the following nineteen days of campaign, he kept the Spaniards guessing what the next move would be. When they withdrew along the line of the great military road between Ponce and San Juan they destroyed the bridges, obstructed the roads, and fortified strong positions in the mountain passes, and then were surprised to find that one column of his army was sweeping around the west of the island, capturing the principal cities and towns, while another had passed over the mountains on a trail which the Spaniards had supposed impassable, and therefore had not fortified and guarded it, and the first they knew of the march of the American Army was the appearance of a strong brigade within twenty miles of the northern coast, at the terminus of the railroad connecting San Juan with Arecibo.

"The island of Puerto Rico was fairly won by the right of conquest, and became a part of the United States. The sentiment of the people was in no sense outraged by the invaders, but, on the contrary, was successfully propitiated. The people, who have endured the severity of Spanish rule for four centuries, hail with joy the protection of the great Republic.

A Rich Section of Country.

"One of the richest sections of country over which our flag now floats has been added, and will be of lasting value to our Nation, politically and from a military or strategic point of view. The possession of that island has also rendered any further resistance of the Spanish forces in Cuba hopeless, and Gen. Miles firmly believes that by fair and just treatment the people of Cuba can be as easily controlled, either as a friendly ally and neighbor, or to become a part of our own country, as the people of Puerto Rico.

"Gen. Miles remained in Puerto Rico as long as he deemed his presence necessary for carrying out the instructions of the President, and now returns to the United States, bringing with him nearly 5,000 men, who are no longer required, there being some 12,000 still remaining, amply sufficient for all purposes. He returns at once to Washington, where he believes he can be most useful, as he considers the most important need of the hour now to be the immediate reduction of war expenses, and the return of as large a portion of those in the military service as possible to their former occupations, where they are most needed."

THE SOLDIERS DISAPPOINTED

Capt. F. A. Whitney of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, when seen yesterday, said:

"One of the greatest disappointments to the men is the fact that they are not going to parade in New York. They thought that of course, being with Major Gen. Miles, they would be invited to parade in New York and would receive a rousing reception.

"As to Puerto Rico, we simply had a walkover there—a nice, pleasant trip. We had no sickness. The men were always in the best of spirits, and express themselves as thoroughly satisfied except that they didn't get their share of the fighting."

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf said:

"I am awfully glad to get back. I never felt better in my life. The general health of all the soldiers was exceptionally good. The voyage back was very fine, and I consider the whole campaign in Puerto Rico a great success.

"I am indeed sorry that these Wisconsin boys cannot parade in this city. They were looking forward to that as a certainty. Nothing except a victorious battle with the Spaniards would have given them more pleasure."

The Reason Not Known.

"Why was there not a general reception and parade?" asked the reporter.

"You will have to go to Washington—maybe further, with that question," replied Col. Greenleaf.

Lieut. Hull, Company B, of the Second Wisconsin, said:

"The boys expected a big parade in New York, and some thought that they would accompany Major Gen. Miles to Washington, where they would participate in a great ovation and huge parade in his honor. They are disappointed, but glad to get home. They are in as good condition physically as when they left."

Private Thompson, Company C, Second Wisconsin, said:

"We enjoyed our trip immensely. It was a grand picnic all the time. We wanted some fighting thrown in. We expected a rousing reception and ovation to Gen. Miles, a grand parade, with all the New York volunteers and a lot of the regulars to receive us.

"Instead of all that, upon which we had been feasting during the entire voyage, as other delicacies were scarce, what happens? We arrive here in New York Harbor; the warships give us a grand reception, floating flags, waving banners, rousing cheers, leading us further on in our delusion; then we are poked over here in a little out-of-the-way Dutch settlement—Weehaugen—that none of us ever heard of, and we don't even get to go to New York.

"Say, what's the meaning of it all? A fellow of us here said, 'Politics.' Why should that cheat us out of our parade?

"He said something, too, about there being another war—an internal war, or something like that, and that Gen. Miles was a Democrat, and they were going to give him the worst of it—didn't want him to have any popular parade; that it was on the schedule to give him the cold shake and not the warm reception.

"But, say, let me tell you, that won't work. They've got the wrong man. I'll do a little prophesying, although it isn't considered good form. Gen. Miles will beat them all out, for he is as white, fine, and noble a man as ever had shoulder straps on. Every man of us worships that man. He's all right. Look how he has treated us—not a man sick.

A Word About Alger.

"Say, who's this fellow Alger, that they say has been starving his men? I kind o' remember reading something about him just before we left."

"Oh! He's a bigbug with one war record, and now he's got another," laughingly remarked another of the company who had strolled up just in time to hear the latter part of the remarks.

Private McFarland of Company A, Second Wisconsin, said:

"I was astounded, as were all the boys, when they read the New York papers. We can't imagine how it could be possible for so many men to be sick and dying in hospitals. I don't believe such a state of affairs could exist directly under Gen. Miles. No one could have taken better care of his men. He is the most popular man I ever saw, and I voice the sentiments of the entire regiment.

"There must be awful mismandgement somewhere when so many die from sickness."

SURGEON GREENLEAF TALKS.

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon for Troops in the Field, who arrived here from Puerto Rico with Gen. Miles yesterday, made this statement:

"The general health of the troops in Puerto Rica has been fairly good considering the conditions under which they have been obliged to serve since the armistice. For nineteen days the marching, fighting, and constant change of camp kept them in good physical condition, but the armistice compels them to retain the battle line as it stood when the news was received, without regard to the sanitary location, which is bad, and causes sickness that otherwise could be prevented.

"The diseases are principally diarrhoea, dysentery, and malarial fevers. When I left, the aggregate sick report was a trifle over 9 per cent. of the effective force, but about 60 per cent. of the cases were slight in character, although all have a tendency to become serious; the constant rains followed by periods of heat are debilitating that convalescence is slow. There is no stimulation in the air, and the system loses its recuperative power, hence it is necessary to remove all, even slight cases, from the island as soon as possible, and Gen. Miles has already given orders to this effect.

"We have hospitals at Ponce, Guayama, Coamo, and Mayaguez. The first is a new stone-and-concrete building of massive structure, erected by the Spaniards as a military hospital and will accommodate 200 patients. A tent annex has been added for about 300 more.

"There is an abundance of supplies. An ice machine was donated a few days ago by three Philadelphia gentlemen, and is probably in operation by this time. A hospital for officers is maintained in Ponce by Miss Chanler of New York. Delicacies and medical comforts of all kinds have been sent by the National Relief Association of Pennsylvania and by the Red Cross Association of New York, and money has been furnished from Detroit, Philadelphia, and New York; all these in addition to the liberal supplies issued by Gen. Sternberg.

"In shipping sick or well to the North the Quartermaster's Department is required to have the ship clean and well supplied with whatever is necessary. Boards of medical officers examine all convalescents both in their camps and on the ships, and no one is permitted to go on board who would be likely to be injured by the journey. The ship is inspected by a medical officer before she starts. But in spite of these precautions men will slip on board, deceiving the surgeons, and afterward suffer at sea. If any such cases should occur they will be thoroughly investigated and charges preferred against the offending officer.

"Yes, I have heard of the criticisms that have been made on our department. They are ungenerous, to say the least, since they attack men who by reason of their absence on duty cannot defend themselves. It is only those who are ignorant of army regulations that hold doctors accountable for the unsanitary or otherwise undesirable condition of transport ships. Our functions are limited to advice in sanitation and to professional service to the sick. We have neither the authority nor the means to carry out any of our recommendations. I know from professional observation that Gen. Sternberg has done everything any man could do in issuing supplies of all kinds for our department. How they were to reach us was a matter beyond his authority to determine or to control."

WASHINGTON AWAITS A CLASH.

Belief that Gen. Miles Will Be Court-Martialed and Technically Found Guilty of Insubordination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Gen. Miles is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow night. Government, and especially army, officials are awaiting his coming with intense interest and a little nervousness. His arrival will be, it is believed, the signal for a fight that will be far more absorbing than the battle of El Caney or San Juan to the army officers who are ranging themselves on one or the other side.

It seems, from what may be gathered in conversation with military men here, that the bulk of the army is decidedly in favor of Gen. Miles in the controversy, and there is a loud and persistent demand that he be accorded an investigation through a court of inquiry. The War Department, it is said, dreads a court of inquiry above all things. It is not averse to an investigation, if an investigation can be conducted in the way it wishes, and for this reason would prefer a court-martial. The situation was very clearly described to-day by an official in the military branch of the Government. He said:

"I see that Gen. Miles has, in interviews with newspaper reporters in New York, admitted the substantial accuracy of the report sent from Puerto Rico in reference to his treatment at the hands of Gen. Corbin and Secretary Alger. If this is true; if Gen. Miles has said that he actually made the statements which have been attributed to him, then I do not see that there can be any but one result—an immediate court-martial. The General evidently wanted to bring to a head his long-standing differences with Secretary Alger, and particularly with Adjt Gen. Corbin. He believes, and a great many army men agree with him, that Gen. Corbin and Secretary Alger have done everything in their power to injure and to embarrass him. The matter has gone so far that Miles wants it settled, and, I believe, he gave that interview for publication for the sole purpose of forcing an investigation.

"I am afraid, however, that the General will not get the kind of investigation he wants. He would, of course, prefer a court of inquiry. This would make quite a different sort of investigation from a court-martial. In the former, Alger would be on trial; in the latter, Miles will be the accused. The result, too, no matter what evidence may be adduced, will be entirely different. In a court of inquiry Alger might be found to have been very negligent, inefficient, and guilty of conspiring with Corbin to ruin Miles; or it might be that no ground for the charge could be found. But in a court-martial Miles will be certain to be found guilty. This is a foregone conclusion. The court-martial will at least find that he has been guilty of conduct prejudicial to discipline. It could scarcely avoid such a finding. Even if everything that Miles said is true, the court-martial would still find that he should not have said it. Such a finding would not injure Miles very much. He would receive the sympathy of everybody and become a popular hero, while the War Department and the Adjutant General would be considered as having sheltered themselves behind a technicality to avoid a searching investigation into their conduct.

"In my opinion, neither side can afford to evade an inquiry. Gen. Miles would doubtless prefer to wait until the Secretary or the Adjutant General did something that imputed wrongdoing to him; whereupon he could demand a court of inquiry. This would give him just the sort of investigation that he craves. But the Adjutant General, who is the brains of the War Department, is too astute to allow Miles such an opportunity. He will very likely have the Secretary write to Gen. Miles asking if the statements attributed to him were made by him. Then, if the General acknowledges that the statements were made by himself, the Secretary of War will order a court-martial. This is just what I should do if I had anything to conceal. It is evident that the War Department does not want an investigation, and it can avoid one by ordering Miles before a court-martial, where the finding may be written out now just as well as after weeks of deliberation. The real issue will not be touched on, and Miles will be found technically guilty of a breach of discipline. The War Office will be shielded, and Miles, failing to score a triumph in the trial, will become a popular idol.

"Miles is not striking at Alger as much as he is at Corbin. It is Corbin who conducted the war. The entire management of it was put into his hands by the President, who wanted at one time to send him into the field. Alger has become a subordinate in his own office. He sees no one, confers with no one, does nothing without the scrutiny and supervision of the Adjutant General. The door leading into the Adjutant General's office is now open always, and Gen. Corbin sees and knows everything that the Secretary does. He was overheard saying once, when Secretary Alger had gone to the White House: 'I must hurry over to the White House, or Alger will have the President agree to some of his foolishness.' It is at Corbin, and not Alger, that Miles's bolt is directed. We shall have lively times before it is all over."

The same official said that Secretary Alger confessed a few days ago that Miles was in command in Tampa and in Cuba. This, said the official, directly controverts the statement made in Gen. Corbin's telegrams to Shafter assuring him that he (Shafter) was in supreme command, despite the presence of Gen. Miles. Washington eagerly awaits the clash.

Ex-Secretary of State Sherman called to see the President this morning. After the interview he said that his visit was a friendly and personal one entirely, and had nothing to do with politics. He added that his call had no significance whatever. "I'm only a private citizen," he said. It is thought, however, that the visit had something to do with the ex-Secretary's recent criticisms of the conduct of the war. He has expressed himself repeatedly and strongly on this subject, and it is generally thought that his criticisms will have the effect of forcing Secretary Alger to order a court-martial, to investigate the charges made by Gen. Miles, so far as they could be investigated by such a body. The ex-Secretary would not discuss this matter, and repeated that his visit was of no importance.

Allison's Opinion of Alger.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Senator Allison, who was here to-day, said. "It is probable Secretary Alger is all right. I think he may have done as well as any one in his position. I do not assert there should not be an investigation, and I do not declare that there should be. The whole matter rests with President McKinley. He is thoroughly competent to take care of it. I know nothing of military affairs, and cannot state whether the suffering in the camps has been great or not."

CALLS ON THE COMMISSIONERS.

Captain General Macias Returns Visit Paid Him by Gens. Brooke and Gordon and Admiral Schley.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 7.—This afternoon Capt. Gen. Macias returned the visit of courtesy paid him yesterday afternoon by Major Gen. Brooke, Rear Admiral Schley, and Brig. Gen. Gordon, the United States Military Commissioners. Earlier in the day Admiral Schley, with his personal staff, Lieut. Sears and Lieut. Wells, returned the official visit paid him yesterday by Brigadier Vallarino of the Spanish Marine Corps.

Toward evening Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon went to Rio Piedras, the suburb of San Juan, where Gen. Brooke has established his headquarters, at the country residence of Capt. Gen. Macias, on the latter's invitation, and conferred respecting their instructions as Military Commissioners. The commission will probably not meet for business for several days. Admiral Schley expects to occupy a cottage at Rio Piedras while here, owing to the extreme heat in the city.

The gunboat Wasp, Capt. Ward, sailed for Charleston to-night with Capt. W. M. Folger, Ensign Blackley, and Cadet Nelson of the New Orleans. Lieut. Commander Dey is left in command of the New Orleans.

PRESIDENT SEES SPANISH FLAG.

Royal Ensign Captured at Coamo, Puerto Rico, Taken to White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President McKinley was shown the Spanish royal ensign which was captured from the barracks at Coamo, Puerto Rico, by the troops of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers. This is said to be the only Spanish standard taken by the United States Army during the recent invasion. It was brought to him by a committee consisting of Col. John Biddle of the regular army, an aide on the staff of Gen. James Wilson; Capt. A. H. Hall of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and Lieut. E. M. Fullington of the Fourth Ohio, and was inclosed in a handsome box of polished oak.

The President expressed to the committee his appreciation of its kindness in showing him the standard and particularly complimented it on the fact that the loss of the American troops was so small at the time it was captured. Accompanying the ensign is a partly completed municipal flag, also taken by the regiment at the time of the capture of Coamo. Both were subsequently taken to the War Department, where they were deposited for safe keeping.

SICKNESS IN PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Brooke Says It Is Increasing Despite All Precautions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A cablegram from Gen. Brooke to the War Department indicates that while the charge that American troops are not receiving proper medical attention is unfounded, there is an increase of sickness. Gen. Brooke's dispatch, dated at Ponce, Sept. 7, says:

In regard to the charge about the Sixteenth Pennsylvania not having proper medical treatment, there is no truth in it. The report of Major Woodbury, just received, states that Ernst's brigade has 21½ per cent. of command ill, diarrhea, dysentery, and intermittent fever, with typhoid develops; camps are in admirable condition, and every precaution taken always for health of men, yet rate of sickness is increasing day by day in regular proportion. He thinks nothing can be done except to move camp forward, meaning Albenite. As soon as I can see Capt. Gen. Macias I will try to arrange.

TROOPS LEAVE PUERTO RICO.

Thirteen Hundred Officers and Men Sail on the Manitoba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—About 1,300 officers and men, including Gen. Garretson and the Sixth Illinois, left Ponce for the United States to-day. Following is the notification received at the War Department to-night, the dispatch having been sent from Ponce by Gen. Wilson:

"Manitoba sailed at 6:30 P. M. On board, General Garretson and staff, seven officers; Sixth Illinois Infantry, 41 officers, 1,108 men; Battery A, Illinois Artillery, 4 officers, 154 men; 3 three signal corps men. Manitoba will stop at Mayaguez for ice. Should reach New York Sept. 14."

HOME FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

The First New Hampshire Passes Through Weehawken En Route for Concord.

The First New Hampshire Volunteers, which left last May for Chickamauga, passed through Weehawken last night on its way home, happy in the thought that the hardships of Camp Thomas were things of the past. The feeling was expressed in the words of one private, who stood guard on a car platform: "If the question came up now, there wouldn't ten men in the regiment re-enlist."

The regiment was in three trains, each of about thirteen cars. The Colonel, Robert H. Rolfe, was in charge of the first section, the second and third being commanded by Major M. R. Maynard and Lieut. Col. Edmund E. Tetley. Of the other two Majors, one, William Tutterley, recently went home on sick leave, suffering with typhoid. The other, F. W. Russell, is now in hospital at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

There were about seventy-five sick men on the three trains, most of them in four hospital cars in the second section. John M. Rafter of Company M died on the train of typhoid fever at 10 o'clock Tuesday night.

The First New Hampshire left its headquarters at Concord, N. H., whither it is now bound, in May, with eight companies. At Chickamauga it was recruited to 1,318 officers and men. The lack of good Surgeons in the divisional hospital at Chickamauga compelled the hospital to draw on the regiment for physicians, so that Assistant Surgeon Greely was the only doctor left to the command. Bad water and camp hardships wore the men rapidly away, and 220 of them came down with typhoid. The regiment staid at Chickamauga from May 17 till Aug. 20, and eighteen men, including Capt. W. A. Sanborn and Lieut. Morrill of Company K, and Capt. Ira Stowell of Company M, died there. Two more men died at Lexington while coming home.

The first train drew into the West Shore station at Weehawken, N. J., about 6:20 P. M. Many of the men were thin and pale. Col. Rolfe said that at Philadelphia the whole regiment was treated to ice cream, cake, sandwiches, and coffee by an association of citizens. Col. Rolfe said that besides the sick who were in the hospital cars, and numbered 42, there were 38 officers and 980 men on the three trains, the rest of the regiment having been previously taken home on sick leave. Col. Rolfe admitted that his command would not care much to re-enlist if it meant going back to Chickamauga. "Every one of my men has lost from 10 to 50 pounds," said he. "The water had a bad effect on them."

All of the enlisted men appeared intensely glad that they were to be mustered out. They said the conditions at Chickamauga were terrible.

Col. Rolfe's train left Weehawken about 7:40 P. M. All three trains took the West Shore route to Albany. The troops have a furlough of thirty days, and expect to be mustered out afterward. The sick will go to the Manchester and Concord hospitals.

Sailing Party Meets with Mishaps.

SACKETS HARBOR, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Allen C. Beach, Mrs. Alfred Waller, and her sister, accompanied by John Morris, were sailing yesterday afternoon, when the boat capsized. Morris, who swam a mile to shore, secured help and rescued the other members of the party.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Grocers Sell It.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS,
Manufacturers.

PHILIPPINES AND GERMANY.

State Department Discredits Report that Kaiser's Warships Are Preparing to Seize an Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The officials of the State Department attach little importance to the stories coming from Hongkong to the effect that German warships are preparing to take possession of one or more islands of the Philippine group. The Government is thoroughly convinced that no other power will undertake at this moment to disturb the status quo of the Philippines pending the conclusion of the labors of the Peace Commission, which will meet in Paris very soon.

Technically the United States and Spain are now under an armistice. Neither would be permitted, according to the terms of international law, to perform any act that would in any manner affect the territories of either party, and by the same law no neutral nation could perform such an act.

Germany could not, even by cession or purchase, acquire from Spain any of the Philippine group pending the decision of the Peace Commission, and were she to attempt to profit in that manner by the present situation of Spain her act might be regarded as a casus belli.

MASS MEETING OF FILIPINOS.

Insurgents to Discuss the Future of the Islands—Attitude of Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 7.—The Philippine insurgents are convening a mass meeting, to assemble shortly at Malolos, thirty miles north of Manila, for the purpose of deciding, from their standpoint, upon the future of the Philippine Islands.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, insists that the insurgent forces shall remain in their strategic positions and strengthen them, lest the Americans withdraw from the islands, in the meantime threatening Manila, commanding the railroad, and threatening the food supply.

A dispatch from Iloilo says Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander there, has given orders that American vessels be permitted to have free access to Spanish Philippine ports.

SPAIN FEARS THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Cabinet Council yesterday (Tuesday) decided to send a diplomatic note through M. Cambon, requesting permission of the United States Government to repatriate Spaniards from the Philippines in armed vessels, since the insurgents possess warships which might otherwise molest the Spaniards en route."

GRAND ARMY HISSES PINGREE.

The Michigan Governor's Supposed Intention to Criticise the Secretary Causes a Sensational Scene.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Music Hall was again packed to its fullest capacity tonight for the Grand Army of the Republic Camp Fire, presided over by Col. W. B. Metph, executive director of the Citizens' Committee of Arrangements for the encampment. Last night Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia was to have been one of the speakers at the "camp fire," but did not arrive in time to get a ticket of admission, and although he presented letters and manifold other credentials as to his identity, he could not pass by the stubborn policeman at the door and left in disgust before any one could reach him.

While one Governor was shut out with a carefully prepared speech in his pocket last night, another Governor was hissed and hooted out to-night. As Gov. Pingree of Michigan was compelled to take a train at 10:30 for Detroit, he was given the first place on the programme. Gov. Pingree in his prologue stated that owing to imperative business he must leave to-night because the State of Michigan was preparing to send a hospital train to the South to gather up the soldiers of that State. The Governor referred to the mismanagement and destitution of the soldiers.

"We must not place the blame upon any one man, but we can charge it upon an obsolete system of red tape that is still in vogue."

He cited several cases of alleged abuse and suffering due to the delay of "red tape," and became very vehement in denunciation of such formalities at the sacrifice of comfort, health, and human life. After citing a particular case of bad management in the distribution of disinfectants, he said: "If Secretary Alger—" But Gov. Pingree never finished that sentence. He could not proceed, and even with the most persistent efforts of Chairman Melish the Governor was unable to utter another word. A voice in the audience cried, "Hurrah for Alger." The cry was taken up in a boisterous chorus. The Governor attempted repeatedly to proceed, but the audience refused to listen to another word. The three words "if Secretary Alger," had left a long impression. The audience interpreted these three words to be the beginning of censure and criticism, and absolutely refused to let the speaker proceed.

Gov. Pingree continued his efforts to resume, and only inflamed the audience more, and soon shouts of "Amen!" "Take him off!" "We don't want to hear him!" and the like were heard throughout the hall. The Chairman made futile attempts to quell the disturbance. The Governor then retired. Gov. Pingree was reading his speech from manuscript, and proceeded but a short way with the document when he was cut off by the interruption.

After the Governor had left and quiet had been restored, Chairman Melish finished the sentence which the audience had refused to permit Gov. Pingree to read. It ran as follows:

"If Secretary Alger had been given full power such things would never have happened."

The transformation of the audience was then humiliatingly complete to all who were present. The hisses of derision were turned into cheers and repeated calls for Gov. Pingree, but he had left the hall and refused to return. Chairman Melish in an appropriate speech expressed his regrets for the misunderstanding and proceeded with the programme. After this treatment of Gov Pingree, the succeeding speeches had the most attentive audience.

Something Gained.

From The Providence Journal.

Whether the President feels called upon to dismiss the recreant Secretary or not, no future President will dare to fill the office with a mere politician. Mr. McKinley is loyal to his friends, and he seems to hope that the present storm of indignation will blow over without making it necessary to request Gen. Alger's retirement. But if he has occasion to appoint another Secretary of War it is safe to say he will exercise the greatest caution. That is something gained, and we cannot easily overestimate its importance. What is true, moreover, of appointments in the military branch of the Government is true in every other. Would that the appointing power always took into consideration the possibility of an emergency which would test an official's fitness to the utmost! Then we might have a better class of public servants.

Murdered His Aunt.

Patrick Reilly, twenty-five years old, yesterday afternoon shot and killed his aunt, Mrs. Rosie O'Toole, fifty years old, with whom he lived, in the basement at 827 Tenth Avenue. Reilly owed Mrs. O'Toole money for his board, and became greatly angered when she pressed him for payment. Finally, on his refusal to pay, she put him out of the house. Yesterday he returned, and in the little book store which she kept on the ground floor of the basement shot her in the presence of her three young daughters. He was captured in a barn at 514 West Fifty-fourth Street.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Sept. 7.—The large factory of the Bridgewater Box Company was destroyed by fire this evening, with a loss to the company of $15,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:30 A. M.—151 Norfolk Street, Max Weissman; damage, $5.
3:15 A. M.—743 Sixth Avenue, unknown; slight damage.
11:05 A. M.—309 West Fortieth Street, Mary Purcell; damage, $25.
3:40 P. M.—2,101 Third Avenue, Israel Hepp; damage, $5.
4 P. M.—219 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Annie Craig; damage, $400.
5:20 P. M.—35 New Chambers Street, W. D. Keller; slight damage.
9:15 P. M.—199 Washington Street, Smith & McNell; slight damage.
10:45 P. M.—112 East Fourth Street, Joseph Hinie; slight damage.

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TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

THE VERMONT ELECTIONS.

Republican Leaders Surprised by the Falling Off in Their Majorities—Gains by Democrats.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 7.—The result of yesterday's biennial elections in Vermont shows many surprises, the Republican vote having fallen off quite materially from four years ago, whereas the party managers expected it would equal if not exceed the vote of 1894. The Democrats have not only made a gain for Governor, but have elected 48 Representatives in 217 towns heard from at noon to-day, while only 11 were seated the last off year.

Although the question of high license has been the principal issue during the campaign, the prohibition vote shows a falling off of over 40 per cent. One Prohibitionist has been elected to the House of Representatives.

Returns from 226 cities and towns give the following vote for Governor: Smith, (Rep.,) 36,144; Maloney, (Dem.,) 13,830; Wyman, (Proh.,) 948. The same towns in 1894 gave Woodbury, (Rep.,) 39,255; Smith, (Dem.,) 13,119; all others, 1,181.

Congressmen Grout and Powers are re-elected by substantial majorities. The Republicans have elected their candidates for Senators in every county.

LETTER CARRIERS IN A ROW.

Exciting Scenes in the Meeting of Their National Association at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Sept. 7.—The meeting of the National Association of Letter Carriers to-day was characterized by disgraceful scenes. When the Credentials Committee reported, there was objection to the admission of the New York delegation, the largest on the floor of the convention, on the ground that the New Yorkers were in arrears for fines.

Then some one started the report that the administration had filched over $1,000 from the National Fund and applied it to the payment of the per capita tax of Branch 36 of New York.

President Parsons then spoke for nearly an hour in a bitterly denunciatory way. He said he had more respect for the midnight assassin, who waited with his bludgeon at the corner for a victim, than he had for such men as ex-President Quinn of Philadelphia, O'Brien of Cleveland, and Hornberger of Buffalo, and before he got through indulging in personalities he accused National Secretary Victory, in so many words, of crookedness and of delaying reports, as well as holding back the financial report, which he had ordered made out and printed, so it could be in the hands of the members.

Parsons called these men malingerers, liars, and perjurers, and said he was prepared to meet his accusers, again naming them, as man to man, on the public streets of Toledo and settle it in that manner. He called them street loafers, soreheads, corner lot politicians, and a good many other things.

"I protest," cried Quinn, white with anger. "Such language is indecent; it is blackguardism."

"Then you are a blackguard," retorted President Parsons from the platform.

"And you are another," answered Quinn. Coats were pulled off and challenges and charges flew thick and fast. Finally the convention went into executive session.

PHI BETA KAPPA CONVENTION.

National Council Elects Officers and Grants Several New Charters.

SARATOGA, Sept. 7.—The National Council of the Phi Beta Kappa Society concluded its sixth triennial session this afternoon.

The following officers were elected: President—John A. De Remer, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President—John C. Van Benschoten, Middletown, Conn.; Secretary—E. B. Parsons, Williamstown, Mass. Senators were elected for six years, as follows; J. A. De Remer, Schenectady; I. E. Hancock, Albany; Samuel Hart, Hartford; I. W. Higginson, Cambridge; Seth Low, Joseph H. Choate, and H. W. Mabie, New York; F. A. March, Easton; J. C. Van Benschoten, Middletown, and H. E. Scudder, Boston.

The council voted in the affirmative on the resolution "That it is expedient to grant a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa to any institution which does not grant in regular course the degree of Bachelor of Arts." It voted in the negative on the resolution "That it is inexpedient to confine the membership in every chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa to graduates taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts."

New charters were granted to Boston University, University of California, College of Haverford, Princeton University, St. Lawrence University, Wabash College, Vassar College, and the University of Wisconsin.

HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF HERE.

She Brought Several Members of Troop A from Puerto Rico.

The hospital ship Relief from Puerto Rico arrived yesterday morning at Pier 19 East River, Brooklyn. She had landed a number of sick and convalescent soldiers at Philadelphia and brought eight here.

Three were well enough to be sent to their homes. Henry B. Cannon, Troop A, New York Cavalry, went to Hackensack, N. J.; Lieut. A. Conklin, Seventh Artillery, to Elmira, N. Y.; Dr. Purvell, Contract Surgeon of the Panama, to Brooklyn. William Henry Moon, Second Cavalry, was taken to St. John's Hospital; Lieut. Herman Allson, Second Wisconsin, to St. Peter's, and Frank W. Berd, H. Kerner, George Townsend Adee, all of Troop A, New York Cavalry, to the Presbyterian Hospital.

NEW YORK AND OTTAWA BLESSED

Unusual Ceremony Performed Yesterday at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 7.—The ceremony of blessing a railway took place yesterday at Embrum for the first time in Ontario. The railway blessed was the New York and Ottawa line. Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa officiated. The affair was carried out with great ceremony.

Concessions in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Several applications have been received by the Government through the War Department, for concessions of various kinds in Puerto Rico. To-night Adjt. Gen. Corbin, by direction of the President and the Secretary of War, informed one syndicate that sought a concession for the construction of a steam railroad from Ponce to San Juan, that no such proposition could be entertained at this time.

WHEN AN ARTICLE HAS REACHED

the point where its sales are much larger than any others, it is fair to presume that its owners will realize the fact that they have been enabled to reach the desired point on its quality, and to hold it against all comers only by honestly maintaining the same high grade, year in and year out. The distillers of the

"OLD CROW RYE"

use the same scientific formula, the same spring of water, the same quality of grain, never feed cattle or hogs on the premises. It is not possible to produce its equal under any other conditions.

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GEN. WHEELER'S SON LOST

With Lieut. Kirkpatrick He Was Probably Drowned in the Surf at Camp Wikoff.

NAVAL CADET IN SECOND YEAR

Was Only Seventeen Years Old, but Had Fought in Cuban Waters—Shafter Says His Corps Will Not Return to Cuba.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 7.—Thomas H. Wheeler, son of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Second Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, First Cavalry, were probably drowned while bathing here this afternoon. Young Wheeler was a Naval Cadet in his second year. He had served, with others of the class, on Admiral Sampson's squadron, and was staying here for a short time before returning to Annapolis to resume his studies. He had been acting on his father's staff. He was seventeen years of age. He had made a host of friends among the older officers here.

With Lieut. Kirkpatrick he went to the beach this afternoon to enjoy the surf bathing. They entered the water about 300 yards from Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, where the surf ran high and the undertow was very strong. It was near the very spot that two of the Rough Riders almost lost their lives yesterday. Apparently no one saw the young men drown, and it was not until about 6 o'clock, meal time, that they were missed. Their clothes were found close to the water, and it is believed certain that the young officers were swept away by the strong seas. Both were good swimmers.

To-night a detail of sixty men from the First Cavalry is stationed along the coast to watch for the bodies that may be thrown up on shore. Many volunteers are assisting in the search.

While he was in command of Camp Wikoff, Gen. Wheeler's headquarters were located on a high hill near the station, a considerable distance back from the water. It was only to-day that his headquarters were shifted down to the beach. His tent and the tents of his staff officers are not more than twenty yards from the water's edge. It was this change of location that gave young Wheeler and Kirkpatrick an opportunity to indulge themselves in the surf. They had often spoken of their intention to try sea bathing.

Gen. Wheeler has nothing to say of the accident. His three daughters, two of whom have been acting as nurses in the general hospital and the other as a nurse in the detention hospital, are with him, overcome with grief.

Lieut. Kirkpatrick was from Virginia. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant June 12, 1896.

Fifth Corps to be Disbanded.

Gen. Shafter to-day denied positively that any of the regular regiments which form the Fifth Army Corps will be sent back to Cuba for garrison duty. He said the Fifth Army Corps will be disbanded as soon as the troops can be moved back to their posts. None of the regulars will be moved until all the volunteers have left the camp. Their departure will probably be effected by next Tuesday, when the Rough Riders will be mustered out of the United States service. In Gen. Shafter's opinion, the troops who have seen service in Cuba will require some time to recuperate. Although the regulars have not suffered as severely as the volunteers, the majority of the men, as well as the officers, still have the various types of tropical fever lurking in their systems, and it will require months to effectually eradicate all germs. For this reason, if for no other, the commanding General holds the regiments should not go back and his view will in all probability be approved by the War Department. As soon as Gen. Shafter leaves for the West the Fifth Army Corps as such will cease to exist.

The detention camp is a thing of the past, the last of the men who came from Cuba having put in their time there. The guard about the detention hospital has been raised, and the men there are no longer in quarantine, but will not be moved. The granting of furloughs to the convalescent men in the general hospital has permitted the removal to it of many men from the regimental hospitals. These men are now certain of better treatment than they could hope for in the regimental hospitals.

Gen. Shafter said to-day that he had not had any official confirmation of his unofficial information yesterday, that some of the Puerto Rican troops were coming to this camp, consequently he assumed that none was coming.

The First District of Columbia Volunteers, 1,000 strong, with 125 sick men, will leave as previously announced, to-morrow.

The Ninth Massachusetts will be taken away by water, probably to-morrow. The intention is to send the regiment to Camp Dewey. The regiment does not want to go there. Some of the men want to go to Worcester and some to Boston. It is not known how the matter will be arranged.

Companies B and M of the Third Texas were unable to get away to-day. They will go on the 9 o'clock train to-morrow morning.

Nicholas Fish Visits Rough Riders.

Nicholas Fish, father of Hamilton Fish, was in the Rough Riders' camp to-day endeavoring to obtain possession of the horse and kit of his dead son. He wishes to care for the horse as long as it lives. When the Rough Riders muster out they may take their outfits with them if they wish to pay the Government the value. Many of the men intend to do this, and quite a number are anxious to purchase the horses used by them in the regiment. While young Fish's outfit is here his father may have trouble in securing it. Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Shafter both promised to do what they could for Mr. Fish. Mr. Fish went about the Rough Riders' camp to-day talking with the men, and was especially interested in the troop to which his son belonged.

Gen. Shafter is being warned against keeping the sick and weak men here much longer, for it is feared that in a few days there will be decidedly cold weather and danger of pneumonia. Samuel A. Parrish of the Red Cross had a long talk with Gen. Shafter to-day, and told him that if the men were to remain, they should have wooden hospitals capable of being heated.

CAMP WIKOFF'S DEATH REPORT.

Fourteen More Victims of Typhoid Malaria and Dysentery.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 7.—The following deaths were reported to-day:

WALTER MONAHAN, Ninth Massachusetts, dysentery.

EDWARD CARROLL, Company D, Second Cavalry, typhoid.

PATRICK MORIARTY, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts, malaria.

SERGT. VAN F. WILSON, First Illinois, malaria.

D. F. LELLICK, Company B, Eighth Ohio, typhoid.

SERGT. JOHN McCORMICK, Company I, Seventh Infantry, dysentery.

CHARLES HARBARD, Company F, Eighth Ohio, heart disease.

JOHN KEARNS, Company C, Second Infantry, malaria.

GOTTLIEB T. CLAPP, Company D, Twentieth Infantry.

ROBERT McFALL, teamster, Tenth Cavalry.

FRANK DAVEYS, Company D, Twentieth Infantry.

EDWARD SECORD, Company C, Thirty-fourth Michigan.

JOHN HALKORN, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan.

THOMAS C. MADDOX, Company D, First District Columbia.

To Take Sick Soldiers to Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—At midnight another expedition left here for Montauk Point on the tug Sisson, on board of which were Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Major Theodore K. Gibbs, Dr. C. F. Barker, Miss Pickett, and a corps of trained nurses. Fifteen soldiers will be taken from Camp Wikoff and brought here to Mrs. Mason's cottage to be nursed back to health. The expedition also took a large supply of provisions and delicacies.

Work of the Merchants' Association.

The Merchants' Association is perfecting its plans for building an icehouse at Montauk to receive the ice it has ordered from the Kennebec River, Maine. The members of the Consolidated Exchange have sent in subscriptions of $225. At the regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the association, held yesterday, thanks were voted to Capt. John T. Gulifoyle, Troop I, Sixth Cavalry, for assistance rendered at Camp Wikoff, and to John H. Starin, for the use of his boats for carrying supplies to Montauk.

PRIZE MONEY FOR SAILORS.

Department of Justice Decides It Should Be Distributed by the Navy and Treasury Departments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—To settle some points regarding the distribution of prize money claimed by the sailors of Dewey's and Sampson's fleet, the Navy Department has procured from the Department of Justice an opinion construing the prize laws. It is held that a prize court is limited in its functions to the determination of questions concerning the division of prize money as between vessels or between a capturing crew and the Government. When it comes to the point that the money is to be distributed among the individual captors, the distribution is to be made by the Navy and Treasury Departments, which determine the proportion allowable to each person. Consequently the United States attorneys for the districts in which prize cases have been adjudicated or are pending have been directed to forward to the Navy Department copies of the decrees of the courts as a basis for the departments' action.

Another question that required determination was whether the executive or the judicial branch of the Government was clothed with authority to provide for the distribution of bounty money, meaning by that term the money which the statutes authorize to be paid to the sailors capturing or destroying hostile ships, based upon the number of the enemy and the character of his ship. There is a lack of precedent for a decision in this case, but the department has finally concluded that proceedings for the payment of bounty money might be instituted before a prize court or they might be submitted to the Court of Claims at the instance of the claimant.

PROPOSED PARADE OF TROOPS.

Mayor Van Wyck received yesterday a reply to the letter he sent to President McKinley, asking the latter to exercise his authority toward holding a review here of the soldiers before they are mustered out or distributed. The President's reply is as follows:

> Executive Mansion,
> Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1898.
>
> Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York:
>
> Your message of the 6th is received. It would be very gratifying to me if the health of the soldiers will allow, or permit a review which would enable the people of the City of New York to show their appreciation of the brave men who in the last three months have performed such heroic services to the country. I will direct that the commanding Generals as well as the medical officers of the army, now in New York, and arriving there, shall report upon the probable effect upon the health of the troops of the parade you propose. If they report that it will not be injurious to the health of the soldiers in their present condition during this heated term, and it is agreeable to the officers and soldiers themselves, it will afford me special pleasure to comply with your patriotic suggestion.
>
> WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The Parade Committee will meet in the City Hall at noon to-day.

ROUGH RIDERS WANT COMPANY.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 7.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in speaking of Mayor Van Wyck's request of the President that the Rough Riders be permitted to parade in New York, said to-day:

"We should be pleased to parade with the army or with the cavalry division, but we should not care to parade by ourselves. If we are to parade with other regiments we should do so soon, for we are turning in our horses and equipments to the Government, and shall soon be mustered out. It would not hurt the men physically, I am confident, to parade."

Major Surgeon Brown, in charge of the General Hospital, said: "It would not hurt the Rough Riders to ride up Broadway or the well men of any of the cavalry regiments. The infantry regiments of the army, however, are not fit to parade. Seventy per cent. of the men could perhaps do so in a week. In three weeks I think it would be all right for the infantry to parade, but it seems to me impracticable for more than a single regiment to parade. No more than a single regiment can be taken by rail to New York from here in one day. The parade would have to be made after the tiring rail journey of five hours. The only other way would be to take the men by water. I do not see how you could move several thousand men by water and parade them immediately after landing. There is no place in New York to encamp the army either before or after the parade. The armories would not hold them."

Gen. Wheeler said: "I am rather in favor of parades. I think I was responsible for the Seventy-first boys parading. The programme was for that regiment to go from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, to the armor in Thirty-fourth Street. I suggested that they go up Broadway. I don't think it hurt them. The fellows who were too weak to march went in vehicles. Some who began the march rode after they got tired. An entire regiment could ride if it were necessary."

Reception for Brooklyn Soldiers.

It is now thought likely that the reception to Troop C, which was to have taken place on the return of the soldiers from Puerto Rico, will be postponed until the other military organizations of Brooklyn return. The Fourteenth Regiment is expected back early next week, and the Forty-seventh Regiment and the Thirteenth Battalion can probably obtain leave to go to Brooklyn for the purpose. The only Brooklyn soldiers at the front who will be unrepresented will be the men of the Second Signal Corps, who are now in Cuba under Capt. Frederick T. Leigh.

The Review of Troop A.

Troop A, which is to be reviewed by the Mayor on its return to this city from Puerto Rico, is expected to arrive here to-morrow. It has been decided to hold the reception the following day. The men's horses will not be fit to use so soon after their arrival and fresh mounts will be furnished. With the escort about 500 men will be in line. The march will be from the landing pier, which is not yet known, to the armory at Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

Women Thanked for Securing Nurses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Surgeon General Sternberg has written a letter to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, thanking that organization for its work in securing nurses for the field hospitals. The corps, under the direction of Dr. Anita McGee, who was recently appointed a Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant, has been instrumental in securing a large majority of the several hundred women nurses who are ministering to the sick and wounded soldiers at Camp Wikoff and elsewhere.

Second Jersey's Departure Delayed.

CAMP VOORHEES, N. J., Sept. 7.—The Second Regiment is not expected here until next week, Thursday or Friday, as the authorities here have been notified from Pablo Beach, Fla., that delay has been occasioned by the fact that the regimental accounts with the Government are not complete. The Fourth Regiment will be retained intact as an organization, and New Jersey's other regiment for the army of occupation will be made up, it is believed, of one battalion each from the First, Second, and Third Regiments. Pending the settlement of this problem the Fourth Regiment will be kept here.

Connecticut Troops Start for Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The First Connecticut Volunteers, under Col. Charles L. Burdetts, left Camp Alger to-day for Providence, where the troops will arrive to-morrow morning and be furloughed for thirty days. This reduced by half the force at Camp Alger, and by Saturday that once populous camp will be deserted, save for a small guard left to care for Government property. The Third Virginia, the only remaining regiment, expects to start for Richmond to-morrow morning.

Holiday for Soldiers' Relatives.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The President to-day issued the following order to heads of executive departments and the Public Printer:

> It is hereby ordered that upon the return to Washington of the First District of Columbia Regiment, United States Volunteers, on Friday, the 9th inst., the relatives of such soldiers employed in the several departments of the Government, shall be excused from duty that day.

New Yorker Dies in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 7.—There are 582 patients in the division hospital here. There were two deaths from typhoid fever to-day, Corp. W. H. Cook, Twelfth New York, and Private Frank Shaffer, Ninth Pennsylvania. The convalescents are being sent to their homes on furloughs. Seventy-five leave to-day.

Michigan Soldier Dies in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—John Westover, a private of Company D, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, died in the hospital here this morning. He was taken sick on a train while en route home last week.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

Apprehension that the Spanish Commission Will Seek to Impede Progress.

MAY INTRODUCE SIDE ISSUES

Talk About Collateral Matters May Delay Action—American Commissioners Not Empowered to Discuss the Island's Future.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—With the arrival of the Cuban Military Commission at Havana within the next few days, the real work of terminating Spanish rule in the island will begin. It is realized that many difficulties will confront the commission in working out the details of Spanish evacuation. The only point of agreement from which both sides start is the clause of the peace protocol providing for the "immediate" evacuation of Cuba and other Spanish West Indian possessions by the Spanish forces. But the word "immediate" is a relative term, and it remains to be determined just when the actual embarkation of the Spanish forces will begin, and under what circumstances the departure will be conducted.

There are said to be about 100,000 Spanish troops scattered through Cuba. Most of these are in the Western provinces, only about 20,000 remaining in the Eastern provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago. For that reason, it is being urged that the evacuation by the Spanish should begin at the east end of the island, working westward, until Havana and the Western end are included. In Santiago Province only 8,000 Spanish troops are left, at Holguin and Manzanillo. In Puerto Principe province, next west of Santiago, only about 12,000 troops are at Nuevitas and Puerto Principe. By getting these out of the island, practically the entire eastern half of Cuba would be evacuated. This, it is said, would permit farming and sugar and tobacco culture to be resumed in a large and productive area.

In evacuating the western sections, it is held by those well informed of the situation in Cuba, that the Spanish forces should not be concentrated at Havana, as they can best be handled in small sections at the numerous coast ports, such as Mantanzas, Sagua la Grande, &c. It is expected that the evacuation of Havana will come last, as the large Spanish interests there doubtless will make the Spanish element most tenacious of their stay at the capital.

If the commission confines its discussions to the time and places of evacuation it is felt that the work will be comparatively brief. But the fear is that the Spanish Commissioners will seek to bring up the question of the future government of Cuba, the payment of the Cuban debt, the immunity of Government reservations, forts, prisons, &c., from forfeiture to the United States, the right of the Spanish troops to carry their arms, and also to remove heavy ordnance. Under the circumstances it is felt among officials that the American Commissioners are likely to make it clear at the outset that they are there to arrange the time and place of evacuation, and not to take up the manifold questions on the future of Cuba, with which Spain will have no concern once the evacuation is accomplished.

Much will depend upon the instructions which the State Department has given the Commissioners, but it is believed these guard against procrastination and an endless diplomatic wrangle over collateral issues. It is expected that the first few sessions of the commission at Havana will disclose whether the Spanish policy is to be one of delay, or whether the immediate evacuation provided by the peace protocol is to be cheerfully and frankly carried out.

The dispatch from Havana stating that the Spanish authorities have levied heavy duties on relief supplies and imposed a fine of $500 on a Red Cross consignment is not reassuring of the Spanish purposes. It suggests that they will insist to the letter on the principle that Spanish sovereignty and authority in Cuba still exist, and will continue until the peace treaty is signed at Paris. With this principle recognized, the depleted Spanish treasury will have the revenue customs for some time to come.

It is likely that the American Government will, from this time, take a firmer stand in dealing with Spain in regard to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. The Administration does not like the way Spain is acting. Although defeated and hopeless, the old monarchy is trying to keep up appearances in her former colonies. She is still pretending to govern in Havana and the Philippines, and is giving the representatives of this Government some trouble. While the Administration is not disposed to take any drastic measures that would hurt Spanish pride unnecessarily, it feels that it cannot longer tolerate the insolence of some of the officials of Spain who are endeavoring to avoid all appearances of having been dispossessed by the Americans.

In Havana the situation is daily becoming more intolerable. Blanco still maintains a semblance of authority there, and interferes with the carrying out of the plans of the Administration in regard to relieving the distressed Cubans. It is certain that the situation has become too unpleasant to be borne, and Blanco will be called to sharp account unless he changes his policy. It is understood that Gen. Lee has received instructions to hold himself and his corps in readiness to go to Havana on short notice. The regular troops at Camp Wikoff are also being held for the occupation of Havana. As soon as the proper time arrives the Administration will make the issue with the ex-Governor General of Cuba and teach him that the island is now under the American flag.

The situation in Puerto Rico is not so strained, although Gen. Macias is still under instructions from his Government to send reports of the conduct of Americans on the island, as if they would be held to strict account by the Madrid Government should they violate the rights of Spain. The Administration understands this to be a mere pretense on the part of Spain in order to get out of the old colonies at the least possible sacrifice of her self-respect; but the matter is going a little too far. Fortunately, Gen. Macias is confining himself to innocuous reports and is not going as far as Blanco, who still rules in the capital of Cuba.

In the Philippines, Spain wishes to maintain her authority, despite the battle of Manila and the protocol. She has asked this country for permission to send gunboats there to protect her citizens. The Government of the United States is satisfied that Admiral Dewey can maintain order and protect everybody, and will refuse the request, which it considers as little short of impertinence. Dewey has repeatedly cabled that the Spaniards are in no danger and are not being ill-used by the natives. In fact, so far as the Government is aware, there is more observance of law and order in the Philippines now than was ever there at any time under Spain.

DUTY ON FOOD FOR CUBANS.

Secretary Alger Orders Full Amount Paid on Comal's Cargo, as the Spaniards Insist on It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A cable message was recived from Havana to-day stating that the Spanish authorities absolutely refused to allow the Comal to land the provisions which she carried for the starving inhabitants of Cuba unless the full duty was paid. Secretary Alger thereupon ordered the duties upon the million rations to be paid and directed that they be distributed under the supervision of the United States officers.

Whatever opinion the department has of the action of the Spanish authorities, it is believed that the United States cannot afford to allow the people who are hungry to suffer because the Spaniards insist on the payment of the full duty. It was stated by the Secretary that the United States insists on the conformity of its orders where it holds possession and the authority of Spain in Cuba must be recognized where its flag still waves.

REGULARS FOR CUBA.

Regiments Not Yet Selected—Departure from Montauk Not Probable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—It is said at the War Department that the troops which will be used to garrison Cuba pending the establishment of some permanent form of Government there will be principally regulars. The regiments, however, have not yet been selected, and the fact that certain of these regular regiments have been left for the time at Montauk has no significance as indicating a purpose to send them to Cuba.

It is the plan of the department to return all of the regulars to what they regard as their home posts; that is, the places where they were stationed when called upon for war service. This will be done even in the case of the regulars, who will be sent to Cuba, the purpose being to give the men an opportunity to recuperate from the hardships they have suffered in the last campaign.

It is unlikely that the Cuban garrison troops will be shipped from Montauk, and it is expected that some more southern point will be the port of embarkation, the Fall being then sufficiently advanced to warrant such a course without jeopardizing the health of the men.

COL. HUMPHREY ON SANTIAGO.

Chief Quartermaster There During Campaign Says Everything Possible Was Done to Make Men Comfortable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Col. Humphrey, Chief Quartermaster at Santiago during the campaign, was in Washington to-day. He recently returned from Santiago, but not until all of the troops were embarked or about to embark. Col. Humphrey tells of some interesting experiences during the campaign, and relates the difficulties under which his department worked. Speaking of the reports that the troops were not supplied with food during the fighting, he said that this was due to the fact that many soldiers threw away their haversacks, and it was utterly impossible to get new supplies to the fighting line with the limited notice that was given.

In one case, however, these facts came to his attention, and he unloaded a train of ammunition in order to send it back to bring up supplies. Some regiments which did not want to fight with their luggage deposited it and placed a guard over it, and at the close of the day sent back after it. Where this was done they were supplied. There was no doubt, he says, that where the discarded kits were unguarded the Cubans picked up the supplies and made away with them.

Col. Humphrey emphatically denies that the army which achieved such a victory at Santiago is an army of growlers and complaining of every inconvenience. The complaints, he said, do not come from the army. There were some troops that had a very hard time, and the way they stood it is a great credit to them. Volunteers as well as regulars took what came and did not complain.

Col. Humphrey's attention was called to the reports of friction between himself while in charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Santiago and the Red Cross workers. He expressed surprise, and declared that there was no foundation for complaint on that score. His relations with Miss Barton had been of the most pleasant character, and she had addressed to him a letter acknowledging the interest and cooperation he had shown in forwarding her work.

Touching the complaints that had been made of the condition of the transports that brought the soldiers home from Cuba, Col. Humphrey declared that there was little truth in most of the stories, and asserted that he had done everything possible under the conditions existing at Santiago to make the men comfortable. As for the conditions there he said: "We never knew how hard up we were until we returned to the United States."

FOUR DEATHS AT SANTIAGO.

Reported by Gen. Lawton to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Gen. Lawton reports four deaths among the American troops at Santiago in the following dispatch, received by the War Department to-night, dated at Santiago, Sept. 7:

> Total sick, 465; total fever, 292; new cases, 18; returned to duty, 14. Deaths: William E. McLeod, Company A, Fifth Volunteers; Private Effie J. Baffit, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Private Louis Reese, Company H, Third Volunteers; Private Streaty H. Smith, Company F, Third Volunteers.

William E. McLeod, reported by Gen. Lawton as among the dead, was a well-known Washington newspaper man. For several years he was connected with the staff of The Minneapolis Journal and San Francisco Examiner in this city. He was a particular friend of Col. Sargent of the Fifth Immunes, and enlisted in his regiment because of that friendship.

WHAT AN ARMY CLERK SAW.

Sergt. Callahan, Sixth Infantry, Speaks of the Seventy-first's Conduct at San Juan.

Sergt. John R. Callahan, who was detached from the Sixth Infantry, and acted as chief clerk of the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps in Cuba, was in this city yesterday. He is recovering from an attack of fever contracted while in service. He suffered much in Cuba, but did not have to take to bed until after his arrival at Montauk Point on the St. Paul. He left on furlough last night for his home in Cincinnati.

His work during the Cuban campaign gave him an excellent opportunity for observing the movements of the troops. Many important orders passed through his office, and he tells many interesting stories about the inside workings of the army. He was one of the few outside of the commanding Generals, who knew beforehand that the battle of San Juan was to take place when it did. He says the plan of forcing an engagement was kept secret purposely, and that when the various regiments were sent forward to take part in the battle it was under the pretext of a reconnoissance.

Sergt. Callahan was near the Seventy-first New York Regiment when the battle was in progress and at the time of the charge up San Juan Hill. When asked regarding the conduct of the regiment, he hesitated a moment and then said:

"The men of the Seventy-first are as good fighters as any regulars who were in the battle. It was too bad that they did not have the opportunity to take a part in the charge as prominent as it was intended it should.

"Major Keck and Capt. Rafferty," he added, "deserve great credit for their action in the embarrassing position of the regiment, and it would seem proper that they should receive some high reward."

Sergt. Callahan gave the following official figures, which he has compiled regarding the percentage of losses in the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, which was commanded by Brig. Gen. J. Ford Kent, in the three days' battle of July 1, 2, and 3 at Fort San Juan:

	Per Cent.
Officers killed and wounded	20.31
Men killed, wounded, and missing	14.73
Aggregate losses	15.00

LOSSES BY REGIMENTS.

Officers killed and wounded:

	Per Cent.
Sixth United States Infantry	36.66
Twenty-fourth United States Infantry	34.78
Sixteenth United States Infantry	30.00
Thirteenth United States Infantry	29.16
Tenth United States Infantry	28.57
Second United States Infantry	22.22
Ninth United States Infantry	5.54
Twenty-first United States Infantry	4.00
Seventy-first New York Volunteers	2.33

Men killed and wounded:

	Per Cent.
Sixth United States Infantry	26.32
Thirteenth United States Infantry	23.45
Twenty-fourth United States Infantry	18.05
Sixteenth United States Infantry	19.98
Tenth United States Infantry	9.77
Second United States Infantry	9.81
Twenty-first United States Infantry	9.05
Seventy-first New York Volunteers	8.00
Ninth United States Infantry	6.61

Of forty-three men who were missing from the Seventy-first New York Volunteers for several days, forty-two rejoined before July 10, and one was found in the hospital, sick. The men, Sergt. Callahan explained, had abandoned their regiment and joined various companies of regulars, in order to be among the first in the charge up San Juan Hill.

Sergt. Callahan took copious notes of incidents, and the details of various events of the war, and he intends to elaborate them for publication.

Will Visit Rhode Island Fair.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Company L, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Capt. George E. Libbey, has been invited by the President of the Rhode Island State Fair Association to visit the fair on Friday, and the invitation has been accepted. The company will make a short parade and be taken to the Fair Grounds on the electric cars.

Adirondack Guide Fatally Shot.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Albert Fish, a well-known Adirondack guide, was mistaken for a deer near North Creek, Warren County, and fatally shot yesterday afternoon.

ALGER'S NEW ARMY PLANS

Regimental and Company Officers to be Held Accountable for Soldiers' Health.

WILL REORGANIZE VOLUNTEERS

The Secretary of War Ascribes Many Deaths to Homesickness, and Wants the People to "Brace Up" the Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Alger is now putting his affairs in shape to admit of his absence from Washington on a tour of inspection of the army camps throughout the country. He will leave to-morrow evening, going first to Camp Meade, Penn., and thence to Detroit. Now that the active war operations have closed, the Secretary feels free to express certain views entertained by the President and himself respecting the plans for the treatment of the soldiers and touching the persons upon whom responsibilities should be placed for some of the matters of complaint. In this connection he says:

"The regiments that have been ordered mustered out will be mustered out. The regiments that have been designated by the President to remain in the service will have to remain. As soon as we have mustered out 100,000, more or less, we shall reorganize the army—every brigade, division, and corps—and put them into comfortable camps until such of them as are needed are withdrawn for service in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. In these camps, with experience of the past to guide us, sanitary conditions will be strictly enforced.

"The men composing the army will be treated as soldiers. They will be shown every possible consideration, and their health will be preserved. The officers commanding regiments and companies will be held strictly accountable for the sanitary condition of the camps. They are the ones who should be held responsible. During the war many of these officers disregarded the specific instructions that had been given looking to the proper care of their men. Now it is time for them to take this work upon themselves, and with the knowledge that they are to remain in service, they will be expected to devote their best energies to the work. Where men are incompetent to discharge these duties they must give way to competent men, for again I wish to make it clear that these company and regimental officers are to be held to account for the welfare of their men.

"Now a word as to the feeding of the troops. The army ration is all that is necessary for a soldier. I hope that there will be less food given to the men from outside sources. The dainties gratified the taste of the men, but they are of no real help, and only tend to breed dissatisfaction where they do not actually destroy the health of the men. The army ration today, as it has been, and as it will be in the future, is a sound health diet.

"The principal difficulty we have had to contend with is the recklessness of youth. In the vigor of sound health the young men who want to make up our army could not be induced to take proper care of themselves. They think that nothing can harm them; that they can violate any and all of the laws of health with impunity.

"When a regiment is designated to be mustered out, no further appeals will be allowed to influence the department to change its programme. That order is going to be strictly observed until the President decides that he can make a further reduction in the army. When such reduction is made there will be no discrimination in releasing the troops. It is not possible to maintain the exact ratio, because to do so would be to divide regiments, but the purpose will be to treat all States fairly and as near alike as possible.

"The great complaint of the soldier is homesickness, and a great deal of this has been caused by the inconsiderate publications in the sensational newspapers. Some of it is also chargeable to the fact that the men entered the army with the expectation that their services would be very short. Every experienced officer knows that a great many men died of homesickness. Following the depression that ensues upon homesickness come other maladies, to which the homesick soldier falls an easy victim, and it is impossible to check their course.

"Now, to my mind, the American people should try to 'brace up' these men; to encourage them and cause them to remember that they are soldiers and are expected to meet a soldier's duties. The people of this country should not entertain the impression that they have sent into the army a lot of boys unfit to withstand the unavoidable vicissitudes of camp life. Some of the complaints that have been published are calculated to make the American Army appear in a poor light to the eyes of the American people, and also to those of the nations of the world."

The Secretary gave an earnest of his purpose to carry out strictly the decision he had announced to hold field officers responsible for the condition of their men in the case of Private Hugh Parrott, who was reported to have perished in his tent at Montauk, lacking medical attendance. This was the case to which Representative Grosvenor had directed the attention of the War Department. The Secretary several days ago called upon the commanding officer at Camp Wikoff for a report on this subject, and to-day he sent a peremptory order to Gen. Shafter by telegraph to create a court of inquiry to investigate the case, or, if the facts warranted it, to shorten the proceedings by ordering a court-martial at once for the officer responsible for the lack of attention to Parrott.

RELEASE OF STATE FORCES.

The President Declines to Order Mustered Out All Troops of Any One State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The President to-day sent for Secretary Alger and Adjt. Gen. Corbin and also for a list of the volunteer organizations which have not been mustered out. The conference lasted an hour. Later in the day the following was given out at the War Department:

"In response to the request of the Governors of some of the States for the muster out of their entire volunteer force, the President replied, in substance, as follows:

"'Answering your telegraphic request for the muster out of your regiments, I have already directed that 100,000 of the volunteers shall be mustered out of the service. This was because, in my judgment, that number can be spared. About 100,000 will remain, as the Government now requires in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines a larger army than the regular military establishment affords.

"'The muster out, like the muster in, will be as nearly as possible according to the population of the several States. The suggestion to muster out all of the volunteers from your State cannot therefore be entertained. The Secretary of War has already inquired of the Governors of the several States what regiments in their judgment can with the least inconvenience remain in the service. Their advices will, so far as is consistent with the public interests, be complied with.'"

Pennsylvania Regiments Released.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Orders have been issued for mustering out the Fifth, Ninth, and Twelfth Pennsylvania.

ARMY OFFICERS PROMOTED.

President Rewards Men for Distinguished Services at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The President has made the following promotions for distinguished services at Santiago:

To be Major Generals of Volunteers—Brig. Gen. William Ludlow and Brig. Gen. S. S. Sumner.

To be Brigadier Generals—Col. Richard Comba, Fifth Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry.

Has Not Slept for Five Years.

It is reported that a man in Indiana has not had an hour's sleep for five years. He constantly walks about, unable to rest, and is now little more than a skeleton. There are thousands of men and women who are unable to sleep more than an hour or two a night because of nervousness, weakness, dyspepsia, headache, and constipation. A certain remedy for these disorders is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. All druggists sell it.

ARMY AND NAVY CHANGES.

Four Rear Admirals and Two Brigadier Generals Are Approaching the Age of Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Many important changes will occur in the army and navy during the remaining months of the present year. These are due to the natural course of events, and are in nowise the result of the war with Spain. Two Brigadier Generals of the army and four Rear Admirals of the navy will go on the retired list by operation of law on account of age, making vacancies which will result in promotions all along the line in both services.

The two army officers who will retire are Gen. William M. Graham, now in command of the Second Army Corps, in camp at Middletown, Penn., and Gen. J. J. Coppinger, in command of the Fourth Army Corps, with headquarters at Huntsville, Ala. Each of these officers holds the rank of Brigadier General in the regular establishment, and was appointed Major General of Volunteers at the outbreak of the war with Spain. Gen. Graham will retire on the 28th inst., and Gen. Coppinger on Oct. 11. Their retirement will necessitate their detachment from their present commands, and the question of filling the prospective vacancies is now under consideration at the War Department.

Both officers served during the civil war, and have excellent records. Gen. Graham is a native of the District of Columbia, and entered the army as a Second Lieutenant of artillery in June, 1855. He received four brevets, the last one as Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious services in various battles during the war. From April, 1865, until the following September, when he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, he was Colonel of the Second District of Columbia Infantry. After the war he served in the artillery branch until May, 1897, when he received his present commission as Brigadier General. His last general command was the Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio.

Gen. Coppinger is a native of Ireland, and was appointed to the army from New York in September, 1861, as Captain of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was brevetted twice during the civil war for gallantry, and once since for meritorious services against the Indians. At the close of the war he was in the volunteer service as Colonel of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, since which time he has been attached to the regular infantry up to his appointment as Brigadier General, in April, 1895. When the Spanish war began, he was in command of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha.

The Rear Admirals who retire this year are Admiral Montgomery Sicard, recently President of the Naval War Board, and now President of the Naval Board of Promotions, who retires on the 30th inst.; Admiral E. O. Matthews, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and now President of the Examining and Retiring Boards, who retires Oct. 24; Admiral Joseph N. Miller, the ranking officer of the navy, now in command of the Pacific Station, who retires Nov. 22, and Admiral F. N. Bunce, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, who retires Sept. 25. The principal naval heroes of the Spanish war retire in the following order: Admiral George Dewey, commanding the Asiatic station, December, 1899; Admiral W. S. Schley, now on the Puerto Rican Evacuation Commission, October, 1901, and Admiral W. T. Sampson, now on the Cuban Evacuation Commission, February, 1902.

Claims for Pensions Filed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—No new legislation will be required to authorize the payment of pensions to the soldiers who were disabled in the Spanish war and the widows of those who fell victims to bullets or fever. Commissioner Evans of the Pension Office has had prepared a statement showing that up to Sept. 2 there had been filed with his office 246 claims for pensions on account of this war. Of these 45 per cent. are invalid pensions. The details are: Invalid, 110; widows, 61; minor, 2; mother, 49; father, 24.

More Yellow Fever in the South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Surgeon Gen. Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service was advised to-night that three cases of yellow fever had developed among the suspected and isolated patients at Franklin, La. At Taylor, Miss., three new cases are reported.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 7.—Gov. Johnston has removed the State quarantine against New Orleans.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:32	Sun sets...6:23	Moon rises..11:09

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:51	Gov. Isl'd	1:20	H. Gate	3:09
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:17	Gov. Isl'd	1:54	H. Gate	3:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Nassau, Havana, and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.		
Mongolian, Glasgow	....	12:00 M.
State of Texas, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.		
Alene, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Leeward Islands, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	....	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Barbados	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	....	....
Winifreda, London	....	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German, steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. §8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 11, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 3 and up to Sept. §15 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 8.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
British Queen, Antwerp, Aug. 24.
Cilurnum, Shields, Aug. 12.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 3.
Hekla, Christiansand, Aug. 26.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Sept. 5.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Aug. 28.
Queen Olga, Gibraltar, Aug. 24.
Susquehanna, Southampton, Aug. 25.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.

Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 27.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Sept. 6.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.

Panama, Bordeaux, Aug. 29.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Sept. 6.
La Navarre, Havre, Sept. 3.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Sept. 1.
Colorado, Hull, Aug. 30.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 2.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Sept. 6.
Alliança, Colon, Sept. 6.
Astrakhan, Shields, Aug. 30.
Brooklyn City, Shields, Aug. 30.
Georgian, London, Sept. 1.
Kensington, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, Sept. 7.
Rhynland, Southampton, Sept. 3.

Arrived.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam Aug. 27, with mdse and passengers, to Holland-America line. Arrived at Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Itaka, (Ger.,) Breckenfelder, Vera Cruz Aug. 10, Tampico 25th, Campeche 27th, Progreso 29th, and Nassau Sept. 3 with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at Bar at 10:25 P. M.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Muller, Vera Cruz Aug. 25, Campeachy 27th, and Havana Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Engelbart, Bremen Aug. 30 and Southampton 31, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 A. M.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Nierich, Genoa Aug. 25, Naples 26th, and Gibraltar 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 A. M.

SS County Antrim, (Br.,) Chism, Rio Janeiro July 28, Santos Aug. 6, and St. Thomas 29th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Roda, (Br.,) Dawson, Huelva Aug. 20 and Gibraltar 21st, with sulphur ore to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Koch, Hamburg Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 6th.

SS Eldorado, Baker, New Orleans, five days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Algiers, Maxson, New Orleans Aug. 31, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Holstein, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Cape Haiti Aug. 19, Port au Prince 20th, Petit Goave 22d, Jeremie 23d, and Santa Marta 30th, with mdse. and one passenger to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:36 A. M.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

United States revenue cutter Gresham, from the great lakes, via Boston.

United States hospital ship Relief, Harding, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 31, via Philadelphia Sept. 6.

SS Cherokee, Kemble, Jacksonville Sept. 4 and Charleston 5th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Aug. 31 and Queenstown Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:37 P. M.

SS Diamante, (Braz.,) Hohs, Manzanillo Aug. 30, with mdse. to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. South of Fire Island at 8:08 P. M.

United States transport Obdam, Arey, Ponce Sept. 1, with passengers (troops) to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

United States transport Nueces, Risk, Montauk Sept. 6.

United States transport Roumanian, Perry, Montauk, Sept. 6.

Bark Hamburg, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Caldwell, Iloilo, 164 days, with sugar to order; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Sailed.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Southwark, (Br.,) for Antwerp, via Southampton.
SS Britannic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Jason, (Br.,) for St. Ann's Bay, Belize.
SS Bluefields, for Norfolk.
SS Galileo, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, Bahia, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Europe, (Br.,) for London.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Notice is hereby given that the East Bank Gas Buoy No. 6, showing a fixed red light, on the northeasterly side of the inner end of East Chanel, entrance to the Lower Bay of New York, having been struck and damaged by a passing vessel, the same has been discontinued pending repairs, which will be made as soon as practicable. The locality will be temporarily marked by a first-class spar buoy, painted red, until the gas buoy can be re-established.

Miscellaneous.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Capt. Englebart, arrived in New York this morning from Bremen and Southampton, after a slow passage of 6 days 19 hours and 4 minutes, caused by the breaking of one of the starboard propeller blades on Sept. 1, when one day out from Southampton. The accident to the propeller compelled Chief Engineer Baum to reduce the ship's speed, which caused a delay of nearly twenty hours. The Kaiser experienced cloudy, overcast, hazy weather during the passage. She brought 468 saloon, 353 second cabin, and 559 steerage passengers.

The United States transport Roumanian, Capt. Hamilton Perry, arrived this morning from Montauk, where she landed a large number of sick and convalescent men of various regiments from Santiago.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 7.—The British bark Ochertyre, Capt. Kennealy, from Ardrossan July 8, arrived at this port on Sept. 5, and reported having lost sails and a boat.

ANTWERP, Sept. 7.—A vessel, supposed to be the British steamer St. Cuthbert, Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York Aug. 24 for Antwerp, which passed Scilly on Sept. 5, is stranded at Fort Philippo in the River Scheldt. Assistance has been sent.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—The British steamer Werneth Hall, from this port for Galveston, was in collision in Crosby Channel with the small schooner Rhoda Mary, but proceeded without the damage she may have received being ascertained. The schooner had her bowsprit and foretopmast carried away.

NAGASAKI, Japan, Sept. 7.—The United States transport Zealandia, Capt. Dowdell, from Manila for San Francisco, which arrived here Sept. 4, damaged, as previously reported, is found to be only slightly injured, and repairs can be made within twenty days.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pacific, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. Dulling, from La Plate, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New York Sept. 5.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, from Santos, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New York Sept. 5.

SS Garrick, (Br.,) Capt. Edlen, from Santos, sld. from Victoria for New York yesterday.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Sharp, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Sept. 5.

SS Hevelius (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Swansea to-day.

SS Montauk, (Br.,) Capt. Townley, from New York for Algoa Bay, &c., passed St. Vincent, C. V., Sept. 4.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ochelman, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobsen, from New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from New York, arr. at Stettin Sept. 4.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York, via Boulogne, arrived at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Bedouin, (Br.,) Capt. Goodwin, from New York, &c., for Calcutta, &c., arr. at Bombay to-day.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Gerdes, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Sept. 3.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 1:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Ninian, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, from Singapore, via Algiers, for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day for coal.

SS Finance, Panama Railroad Company, ar. at Colon at 8:30 A. M. Sept. 7.

Hunter
Baltimore
Rye
The Choicest Whiskey
For Club, Family and
Medicinal Use.

Spellman's
Hats
Are Worn by Correct Dressers
Fall Styles Now Ready.
Best in Quality.
Lowest in Price.
Cor. Park Row and Chambers St.
(109, 111, 113 Park Row; 1, 3, 5 New Chambers St.)

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
ANTIQUE OAK BEDROOM SUITES
(3 PIECES.)
$16.00
45 West 23d Street.

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap will eradicate all Blemishes of the skin. WOODBURY'S Facial Cream for chapped hands, face, or lips, is unequaled. WOODBURY'S Toilet Combination. J. H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y.

We are making a Specialty of our Summer Gloves
ROSEMARIE
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

Wanamaker's

Bicycle News

WE have a particularly good piece of news concerning a bicycle bargain. There have been many items of the kind during the past few months, in our columns, but none better than this.

It is about a wheel called the

Reading Standard

It is pretty well known here, and in Pennsylvania is not only well known but intensely popular. It was built to compete with $75 wheels. Its price was at first $65, then, after the storm came, $50. Several thousand have been sold at these two prices, and it has never been sold at less than the latter price.

Now we offer you this wheel at

$22.50 Men's Models
$23.50 Women's Models

We give you practically a free choice in color, saddle, gear and handle-bars.

That is a very low price for one of the best wheels we have ever handled. It is a handsome wheel, too,—beautifully finished and looks thoroughbred all over.

Richly Decorated Bohemian Glass BOTTLES, Rose Bowls, Vases, and Flower-Holders in a tremendous variety of shapes and sizes, all in the indescribably rich green and gold and ruby decoration that has been at the pinnacle of glass beauty for centuries.

These are very cheap, indeed,—for such pieces as these, almost disgracefully cheap. They were very low priced in the first place, but their figures have been pared another third, to make them better fitted for a place in this china and glass sale of ours. Consequently,

VASES
15c., were 25c. $1, were $1.50
50c., were 70c. $1.25, were $1.75
75c., were $1 $3 were $4.50
$4.50, were $6.
ROSE BOWLS
70c., were $1 $1.40, were $2
$1.25, were $1.75 $1.75 were $2.50.

A Table of Small China PLATES, cups and saucers, Bouillon cups, pin-trays, cream jugs, sugar bowls, and such pieces of combined use and ornament. Prettily decorated and very good goods. There's a first-floor table this morning full of these, divided into two sections. All in the first section are 10c. each. All in the second section are 25c. each. You will never get china cheaper.

First Floor and Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

GRAND ARMY PARADE.

National Encampment Fete at Cincinnati Marred by Serious Accident to Gen. Curtis of Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 7.—The veterans taking part in the National Encampment here of the Grand Army of the Republic paraded to-day and the procession was witnessed by enormous crowds.

There were numerous meetings previous to the parade, but none that attracted more attention or was more successful than the meeting of the "Blue and the Gray" at the Chamber of Commerce, which had been arranged by resident Confederate and Federal veterans.

The parade started at 10 o'clock and the reviewing stand in Washington Park was reached shortly before noon. Here Commander in Chief Gobin was surrounded by Vice Commanders Alfred Lyth and F. B. Allen, Chaplain F. C. Bruner, Quartermaster Gen. Charles Burrows, Inspector Gen. A. Williams, Judge Advocate Gen. Eli Terrence, Surgeon Gen. David MacKay and others of his staff, Mayor Gustav Tafel and other officers of Cincinnati, Govs. Bushnell of Ohio, Pingree of Michigan, Atkinson of West Virginia, and other State officers and their staffs, National Executive Committeemen William H. Armstrong, F. M. Sterritt, Thomas W. Scott, W. R. Hill, Lyman L. Caldwell, E. R. Montfort, Elwood Craig, Past Commander Louis Wagner, R. B. Heath, John S. Kountz, John P. Rea, William Warner, John Palmer, A. G. Weisert, J. G. B. Adams, Thomas C. Lawler, J. N. Walker, J. S. Clarkson, Gens. W. R. Warnock, D. B. Henderson, D. C. Glasser, C. H. Grosvenor, Cols. J. H. Smith, H. B. Kingsley, W. P. Orr, J. K. Hamilton, D. L. Cockley, C. B. Wing, Julius Fleischman, Charles R. Fischer, H. H. Pettiman, D. D. Knox, L. K. Anderson, R. C. McKinney, Albert Brewer, S. A. Atherton, George W. Healy, and others.

While there was marked demonstrations all along the line of march, the scenes of the greatest enthusiasm were witnessed as the different divisions passed the reviewing stand and were saluted by the distinguished gentlemen on the platform. The estimate of the number in line was between 25,000 and 30,000. It was noticed that very many who wore the uniform of the order were among the spectators along the line of march.

A serious accident to Gen. Curtis, one of the Police Commissioners of Buffalo, marred the proceedings. He was riding with the Police Commissioners of this and other cities, who were on the staff of the Chief in charge of the police that headed the procession. His horse slipped and fell on Gen. Curtis in such a way as to injure his spine. It is believed that he will be crippled for life.

The contest between Sexton of Illinois, Shaw and Shotts of New York, Anderson of Kansas, and Mack of Ohio for Commander in Chief goes on with much animation.

The Association of Naval Veterans to-day elected the following officers: Rear Admiral—J. F. R. Foss, Minneapolis; Commodore—E. D. Bliss, Brooklyn; National Captain—William Larzelier, Zanesville, Ohio; Commander—Gen. J. D. Banchard, New York; Lieutenant Commander—James A. Miller, Athens, Ohio; Lieutenant—William McIntosh, New York; Master—Walter E. Jacobs, New Haven; Ensign—James Kennedy, Portsmouth; Fleet Surgeon—J. L. Cilley, Cincinnati; Paymaster—E. F. Dustin, Providence, R. I.; Fleet Engineer—Ferrier V. Christian, Chicago; Fleet Chaplain—Alex. S. McWilliams, Detroit; Judge Advocate—Judge Fred C. Harvey, Minneapolis; Secretary—Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn; Boatswain—Edward Wiggins, New York.

Rear Admiral Kelley of Philadelphia was presented with a diamond and gold badge by the naval veterans. The presentation was made by Commander Archer of Pennsylvania.

To-morrow the peace jubilee and civic and industrial parade will take place.

Blood Will Tell.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bull and Uncle Sam shake hands over the results of their tropical expeditions in the year 1898. The weather was trying, but blood will tell.

BLACK MAKES A SLATE

Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor, Olcott for Attorney General, Colvin for Controller.

REPORT THAT HE IS HEDGING

Roosevelt Men Believe that the Governor Will Recede from His Position and Harmony Be Restored Within Ten Days.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Gov. Black was in consultation with his supporters for several hours to-day. Early in the forenoon Superintendent Payn, fresh from a talk with Mr. Platt, presented himself at the Executive Chamber and was conducted into the minor room. Then Superintendent Aldridge was admitted to the council chamber. State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, who lately returned from a canvass of forty counties in the interest of Addison B. Colvin for State Controller, and has been pressed into the Black movement, was sent out on a skirmish to Oneida County in an endeavor to secure an Oneida County man's consent to use his name for one of the State offices. He failed to secure it.

This afternoon ex-District Attorney Olcott of New York knocked at the Executive Chamber door. He had been summoned from New York. With him in the council chamber were Black and Aldridge, and it is said on excellent authority that he gave his consent to the use of his name on the State ticket for Attorney General.

While this conference was going on Senator Chahoon of Essex called, but was not admitted. He reported that the sentiment in Northern New York was for Roosevelt. Civil Service Commissioner Willard A. Cobb of Lockport was called in, however, and told about the feeling in Niagara County. But he could not throw much light on the situation.

After the meeting it was said that these candidates had been decided on:

For Governor—FRANK S. BLACK.
For Lieutenant Governor—TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.
For Attorney General—WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT.
For Controller—ADDISON B. COLVIN.

Mr. Olcott said to the reporters that he might be considered the New York candidate for Attorney General.

Gov. Black, the Roosevelt men say, is beginning to hedge, despite his aggressive actions. The statement given out by his friends yesterday that the Governor will, in the event of Platt attempting to throw Roosevelt overboard and there being no chance for his own nomination, take his forces over to Roosevelt and then nominate him, in spite of Platt, is a sign of weakness, the anti-Black men say.

Mr. Black, they argue, is going into the Platt fold once again, and this promised support to Roosevelt is simply a means of letting him drop gracefully from the position of defiance he has held, that he may accept the office of United States Senator if the Legislature be Republican, tendered him by Platt, in the first instance.

This belief is backed up, they assert, by the position of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in declaring that he is not seeking a renomination, but is simply doing what he can for Mr. Black. These men believe that within ten days Black will have accepted the inevitable, and everything will be harmonious.

Would Run with Roosevelt.

Among the candidates being boomed by circular for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor is O. F. Kinlock, M. D., of Troy, a member of the Common Council of that city. The Kinlock circular comes from Albany, and lays great stress on the fact that Dr. Kinlock introduced a resolution in the Troy Council petitioning the State Legislature to pay New York State soldiers while in the field "the difference between the sum allowed by the general Government and that allowed them by the State while in active service." Dr. Kinlock, the circular says, is "well known professionally and socially in Troy, being an ex-President of the Rensselaer County Medical Society and a permanent member of the State society," and his friends say he would be willing to run second on a ticket with Roosevelt.

Chenango Republicans.

UTICA, Sept. 7.—The Chenango County Republicans renominated Assemblyman J. P. Allds to-day. The following State delegates were named: Congressman George W. Ray, Eugene Clinton, W. E. Stover, George I. Skinner, John R. Glover, and L. P. Blair. They were not instructed, but it is understood they are for Black.

Iowa Fusion Ticket.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Sept. 7.—The State Conventions of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans to-day, under a fusion arrangement made the following nominations: Secretary of State—C. V. Porter; Treasurer—C. Nels Anderson of Des Moines; Attorney General—J. M. Parsons of Lyon County; Judge of the Supreme Court—J. A. Spurrier, Silver Republican; Auditor—E. H. Gillette of Polk, Populist; Railway Commissioner—A. Houson of O'Brien, Populist.

Westchester Democrats Meet.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Democratic County Committee of Westchester County held a meeting at its headquarters here to-day and called the County Convention for Monday, Oct. 3, in St. John's Hall, this village. The committee which had been appointed to confer with the State Committee reported it had done so, and also reported the party in excellent condition in every way for the Fall campaign.

Congressional Nominations.

Wisconsin.—Sixth District—Frank G. Stewart, (Dem.) Eighth District—Philip Sheridan, (Dem.) Ninth District—Webb M. Ruggles, (Dem.) Tenth District—J. R. Matthews.

Minnesota.—Third District—Joel P. Heatwole, (Rep.)

Mrs. Wharton's Disappointment.

From The Chicago Journal.

Thoroughly tired from the work and worry of fixing up the new home in the suburb where she and her husband had moved three days before, young Mrs. Wharton was just sinking into a doze when her maid came bustling in.

A lady was waiting in the parlor below, the maid said. She had a carriage, a coachman, and a footman, and was dressed in the height of fashion, so must be one of the society leaders of the suburb.

Gratified at this early recognition of her by the society of the place, Mrs. Wharton put on her new black silk and hurried down.

As she entered the parlor a stately matron arose and came forward with both hands outstretched.

"Allow me to welcome you to P——," she said, with a gracious smile.

Mrs. Wharton was charmed. "A society leader of a certainty," she said to herself.

They sat and talked for some time, and every minute Mrs. Wharton became more enamored of her caller.

"To be thoroughly a part of the society of P—— there is just one thing you need," said the lady at length.

"And what is that?" eagerly asked the young wife.

The woman stepped to the front door. "James," she called, "bring me my bag." A minute later it was handed her.

"I have it here," she said in reply to Mrs. Wharton's question, drawing a morocco-bound book from the bag. "No home is complete without 'The Society Woman's Guide.' I shall be delighted to take your order. In cloth it is $5; in morocco—"

But Mrs. Wharton had fled.

Maltsters Convene in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The first annual convention of the United States Maltsters' Association, formed in Chicago last July, opened in this city yesterday. The session was devoted to getting the organization upon a footing. There is a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the country. The officers of the association, which represents a capital of $50,000,000, are: President—John C. White, Buffalo; Vice President—John H. Noth, Milwaukee; Treasurer—O. M. Pettit, Kenosha, Wis.; Secretary—J. H. Pank, Chicago.

Gray Horse of Another Color.

From The Utica Observer.

The London papers have been speaking in highly complimentary terms of Ambassador Hay. Yet we fail to see the Republican editors getting on their hind legs about it, as they did when Ambassador Bayard was treated with courtesy by the English press a few years ago.

ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGE WRECK.

Fifteen Men Now Known to Have Been Killed—Accident Ascribed to Defective Masonry.

HOGANSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Further particulars of awful fatality at the wreck of the international bridge on St. Lawrence River, near the St. Regis Indian village, are forthcoming to-day. It is difficult to ascertain the exact cause of the accident.

The piers of the bridge were built last Fall by Sooysmith & Co. of New York. The crib work was put together some distance up the river and floated down to the proper location, where it was anchored and sunk to the bottom. The cribs were 62 by 16 feet. They were filled with stone and concrete to within a few feet of the top, after which the water was pumped out and the layers of stone began. The locating of the cribs was accomplished with considerable difficulty, owing to the depth of the water and ten-mile-per-hour current.

The three spans of the bridge were each 370 feet long and about 37 feet above the water. Each of the spans weighed in the neighborhood of 850,000 pounds. The span nearest the American shore settled on the false work, but the centre span toppled over on its side. The accident happened a few minutes before the noon hour, and several men who had been on the bridge had just walked ashore. Among them was Mr. Simmons, the Phoenix Bridge Company's chief engineer. He said yesterday:

"I can hardly realize that the bridge is gone. I told Mr. F. D. Anthony, the chief engineer of the New York and Ottawa Company, this morning that the bridge was practically ready for trains to cross. All that remained in their way was the hoisting engines on the shore span. A gang of men were at work taking down the big traveler, and a few riveters were finishing the riveting. I had just gone ashore, and was looking toward the bridge when all at once the pier in the centre of the two south spans seemed to crumble away, and the two completed and finished spans, with the twenty-odd men working on them, tumbled into the waters."

Most of the dead men were caught in the iron, and are probably pinned to the bottom of the river, which at this point is over thirty feet deep. None of the bodies have been recovered, although the tug Beaver, with scows, divers, and a gang of men, worked all the afternoon in the wreckage. Many of the wounded were hurt by jumping down to the banks. The loss, including the necessary delay, is said to be in the neighborhood of $100,000. The following is a list of the unfortunate men who were killed or drowned:

CUBBY, W. J., Paterson, N. J.
JACKSON, W. F., Columbus, Ohio.
BAUMER, LOUIS, Johnstown, Penn.
DYSART, R. L., Tyrone, Penn.
CRAIG, J. D., 221 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
MURPHY, PAT, 139 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario.
BIRMINGHAM, TOM, address unknown.
HUGHES, DAN, Cleveland, Ohio.
LAVIGNE, F., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
SHERMAN, WILLIAM, address unknown.
SAUNDERS, WILLIAM, 1,410 Fort Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
CLAUSE, JOHN, Caughnawaga, Quebec.
DAVIS, HARRY, Pittsburg, Penn.
CAMPBELL, CYRIL, Cornwall, Ontario.
MARTIN, ROBERT, 16 Guy Avenue, Montreal, Quebec.

The following is a partial list of the injured:

WILSON, JOHN, Malden, Mass.; leg crushed, not serious.
BLAYOM, GEORGE, Perkinsville, Vt.; compound fracture of leg, and body badly bruised.
BRANT, BERT, Indian, Deseronto, Ontario; arm injured, not serious.
OUK, PETER, Indian, Cornwall Island; chest crushed and leg injured.
DAY, PETER, Indian, Cornwall Island; scalp wound, hurt internally.
REAVES, M., Indian, Cornwall Island; chest crushed, seriously hurt.
SMITH, ANDY, Rochester, N. Y.; back injured seriously.
THOMPSON, WILLIAM, Montreal; right leg broken, and body badly bruised.
FRAZER, JOHN, Quebec Province; very badly injured; one leg amputated, and internally injured.
BERO, JOHN, Indian, Hogansburg, N. Y.; hurt internally.
DELAHANTY, P., Elkhart, Wis.; both legs severely cut and one hand smashed.
BARTON, D., Buffalo, N. Y.; both legs cut and badly bruised.
BURK, MICHAEL, Johnsville, Vt.; wrist dislocated.
LEAF, H., Indian, Cornwall Island; both hands smashed.
WHITE, PETER, Indian, lacrosse player; leg slightly injured.
WHITE, LOUIS, the famous Indian lacrosse player, who played for three or four seasons with the Cornwalls; ankles are fractured and spine badly hurt, besides internal injuries.

An Extraordinary Case of Usury.

From The Toronto Globe.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Aristide M. Lapierre of Buckingham, Quebec, loaned David Nailon, an illiterate farmer, $25, the interest upon which accumulated at such a rate that, after making several payments, on Feb. 13, 1895, Nailon gave Lapierre his note for $125, bearing interest at $2 per week, upon which note Lapierre brought action March 2, 1895, and judgment was rendered by default for the $125 with interest, costs $25.60, and sub-costs $8.25. To a seizure effected by Lapierre, Nailon filed an opposition, claiming he had overpaid Lapierre, and in fact he had paid him $217.05, besides other sums from time to time for interest, and so on, which opposition was maintained by the Superior Court of Quebec, but Lapierre appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench, appeal side, which reversed the judgment on the opposition, sustaining the judgment of the Superior Court in the original action for the $125, upon which the interest accrued till February, 1898, amounting to the sum of $338.03, the Court of Appeal judgment also condemning Nailon to pay the costs of appeal and the costs of the Superior Court on his opposition, which amounted to $292.70 additional, making the whole debt for the original loan of $25 amount to $779.60, the interest on the $125 still accumulating at the rate of $2 per week. The question is up before the Superior Court at Hull by way of additional oppositions, in which the children of Nailon claim the one undivided half interest, their deceased mother's share in the farm of Nailon, which farm is in process of being sold by Lapierre. Nailon alleges that he never intended to sign any such contract as that upon which Lapierre brought his action.

Passing of the Delavan House.

From The Albany Argus.

Within a few weeks, the old Delavan House, one of Albany's most famous landmarks, will be razed to the ground, and in its place the foundations of the new Union station will be laid. The Delavan is full of history, and there are many public men of to-day who might write volumes of reminiscences of the happenings beneath its roof. All the great statesmen of New York for the last half century and the scores of lesser politicians have made the Delavan their rendezvous. The silver-tongued Roscoe Conkling, the famous Thurlow Weed, Samuel J. Tilden, "Boss" Tweed, Daniel Manning, Grover Cleveland, Daniel Lamont, Hamilton Fish, and as many others as have left their impress on the history of the Legislature and the State. Memories of great men cluster around the old pile, great political movements, which have affected not only the destiny of the State but of the Nation, have had their origin in conclaves held in its corridors and in the celebrated political green room, Parlor 57, while the Delavan register in the long years of Albany's political glory had become an autograph album of famous names.

Snake Trick in a Church.

From The Baltimore American.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6.—Albert Miller, a colored coachman for D. L. Pulliam, was bitten in the face last night by a moccasin snake, and to-day he is going around with a swelled head. He has not received any relief for his trouble yet, but will possibly recover. Frank Nelson's singers gave a concert last night at Zion Church, in Manchester. Miller announced that he was a snake charmer, and desired permission to display his power over the reptile he had in the box, which was a dry land moccasin 3 feet long. He went on the stage and handled his pet for some time. The last feat was to put the head of the snake in his mouth and bite down on its neck. The snake turned and stuck his fangs in the cheek of Miller. The man whirled and threw the snake from his face about twenty feet into the body of the church. When the audience saw the reptile flying through space there was a stampede, and the colored population made for the doors and windows. The snake fell in the aisle and was killed.

A COLORADO SPRINGS RIOT

Fierce Struggle for Possession of the Silver Republicans' Convention Hall.

ONE MAN SHOT TO DEATH

Clash Results from Removal of a Chairman Charged with Treachery to His Party—Accusation Against the Police.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 7.—The political war between the factions of the Silver Republican Party resulted this morning in the death of Charles Harris of Denver. It occurred during an attempt by the Broad faction to capture the Opera House, which was guarded by the Sprague faction. At 4 o'clock a rush was made by 75 or 100 men of the Broad faction from both front and rear of the building, and the Sprague men, who held possession, in repelling the attack fired a volley into their assailants. Harris fell with a bullet through the abdomen.

The shooting occurred just outside the Opera House door. Several arrests have been made. The man who fired the shot which struck Harris is in custody, but his name cannot now be ascertained. Harris died soon after he was shot. Another man was struck in the cheek by the same bullet that killed Harris. Sheriff Boynton and Chief Gathright took control of the Opera House and made a thorough search. The Sheriff said they discovered a whole arsenal in the building. The officers seized six Winchester rifles and ten revolvers. The Opera House is now in possession of the police, Deputy Sheriffs, and adherents of ex-Chairman Broad. No one is allowed to approach the doors. James A. Howse, Walter Russell, J. J. Lang, and A. C. Smith of the party in the hall were arrested.

The sliding doors which form the entrance to the auditorium show the effects of the shooting. The righthand door as the room is entered is perforated with the bullets from a Winchester, and a ball also lodged in the lefthand door. Both were fired from the inside of the room, and are about as high as a man's head from the floor.

This morning ex-Mayor Plumb said: "We were inside the Opera House. There were twenty-two of us. Suddenly a fusillade of shots was fired through both the front and side doors. Then, in a second, the doors were burst open and in rushed from 75 to 100 men. There was constant firing in all parts of the hall, we replying as best we could. I saw one man fall shot through the lungs. They carried him to the balcony and laid him down. He died a few minutes afterward. Another man was injured. We were forced out of the building. Sheriff Boynton and Chief of Police Gathright were in the front ranks of the attacking party."

The police and Sheriff's officers claim that the attack was made entirely by men brought from Denver. They say they only rushed in after the attack began.

Chairman Blood has issued a statement in which he says that rumors had reached him that Chairman Broad, I. N. Stevens, and Dewitt C. Webber had arranged with a gang of thugs to come from Denver and co-operate with Sheriff W. S. Boynton and the police of Colorado Springs in seizing the convention hall and turning it over to the anti-Teller faction, so that they may organize and control the convention to-morrow.

Mr. Blood says that the armed force which entered the Opera House was headed by W. S. Boynton and Frank Howbert, Collector of Internal Revenue, and policemen in uniform, and that four or five of the men who were in possession of the hall were arrested without any warrant or process of law whatever and thrown into jail. Ex-Chairman Broad says he was justified in taking forcible possession of the Opera House under a lease made with him Aug. 30, which Manager Nye violated by turning over the building to Charles S. Sprague.

Sheriff Boynton allowed the men from Denver who participated in the riot to leave the city unmolested. A majority of the mob which attacked the theatre went to Denver by the first train. The police and other authorities claim to be ignorant of the identity of the murderers.

To-day's clash between the factions was precipitated by the action of National Chairman Towne in removing Richard Broad from the Chairmanship of the State Committee on the ground of "disloyalty to the Silver Republican Party and the cause it stands for," it being alleged that he had joined in a conspiracy with friends of Senator Wolcott to defeat the proposed fusion with Democrats and Populists.

Charles S. Sprague, representing the Teller and Towne delegates, obtained possession of the Opera House, in which the convention is to meet to-morrow, and refused to surrender it at the demand of ex-Chairman Broad. Mr. Sprague is editor of The Colorado Springs Evening Telegraph. At 1 o'clock this morning the Wolcott-Broad faction applied to Judge Lunt for a writ of mandamus compelling Chairman Blood, who was appointed by National Chairman Towne to succeed Chairman Broad, removed, to turn the building over to ex-Chairman Broad. The writ was refused.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 7.—Charles Harris, who was fatally shot this morning in the fight between factions of the Silver Republican Party at Colorado Springs for possession of the hall in which the State Convention is to be held to-morrow, came to Denver five years ago from Omaha, where he formerly held the office of Deputy United States Marshal. He was a carpenter by trade, about thirty-two years old, and leaves a wife and two children. For a time he was a member of the Denver Fire Department.

THE GREAT "STAKED PLAINS."

Great Changes for the Better Wrought Within Sixteen Years.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 3.—The vast changes that have been made out on the great "Staked Plains" the past sixteen years are phenomenal. That large expanse of unbroken prairie derived its name from the Mexicans and Indians, who called it "Llano Estacado" long before the advent of the Americans. The scarcity of water during the Summer months rendered it a dangerous matter to attempt the journey across them, and it is known that many caravans of Mexicans in early days making their way from the Rio Grande into New Mexico perished among their sandy wastes. For many years after the country on every side had been in a measure settled up, the plains were looked upon as a sort of forbidden region, the epitome of everything that was inhospitable in nature and totally useless for supplying any of the wants of man. Those adventurous individuals who ventured far into its dangerous depths reported it a treeless, silent waste, without a sign of life, except the buzzards that circled high in the heavens, or the coyote that hurried across the trail and disappeared like a flash among the sagebrush and tall grass that lined the banks of the dry arroyos. Huge whirlwinds would appear to block the way for a time, and then hurry off, as if disturbed by the presence of men in those grim solitudes. In the early morning wreaths of dust went spinning around before the breeze, as if some desert sands had arisen and had just begun to envelop the great expanse.

The last case known of any one perishing on the plains was in 1890, when two Americans and one Mexican, a sheep herder, attempted to make their way from Pecos City to Amarillo in midsummer, and, being poorly provisioned with water and losing the trail as well, soon died of thirst, as well as their horses. A peculiar feature of this accident was that, although the coyotes and buzzards had picked the bones of the Americans clean, the body of the Mexican had baked and dried in the sun and was practically intact, owing to the fact that the diet of the Mexicans on the border is always composed in great part of chile and red pepper, substances apparently not appreciated by either the buzzards or the coyotes. Since that day no other fatality that is known has occurred on the plains. The progressive rancher and cattleman has year by year encroached on this vast area, sinking wells, running wire fences, and rearing a better breed of stock than is to be seen to-day anywhere in Texas. Water is found from 20 to 100 feet, and in abundance. The attitude of the "Staked Plains" district insures the health of the stock the year round, and fever, anthrax, and blackleg are seldom heard of in that region. Such great cattle magnates as Col. Slaughter of Dallas, John Scharbauer of Fort Worth, C. C. Goodnight of Midland, and many others of equal note are now heavily interested in this once forbidden territory.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
the finest of all
Rose Perfumes.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC YIELDS.

It Will Accept the Decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Chief officers of trunk lines interested in the rate war between American lines and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company received yesterday from Montreal a copy of a circular issued by Vice President T. G. Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific, and bearing on the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which is in favor of the contention of the American lines. The Canadian Pacific is not bound by the decision of the United States commission, but Mr. Shaughnessy says:

> The Canadian Pacific accepts without question and will be governed by the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, taking care, of course, that its rates will be on the basis of those which prevail by any other route, and tariffs covering traffic affected by the decision to take effect on the 25th inst., restoring ante-bellum rates, will be filed by the company in accordance with the Inter-State Commerce Law.

Mr. Shaughnessy, in his circular "to the executive officers of competing and connecting lines," says that his company had no opportunity to fully present its case, as it did not understand that the commission would express an opinion on the merits of the claim for a differential on Pacific Coast passenger business. Mr. Shaughnessy says:

> We cannot help recognizing the marked spirit of fairness with which the whole subject is handled. It may not be out of place to say here that, if such an arrangement were practical and in the public interest the Canadian Pacific could very well afford and would be glad to forego all claims to interstate traffic of every description if the United States competitors made no inroads upon the business tributary to its lines in Canada.

E. V. Skinner, the local agent of the company was yesterday at Montreal to discuss the rate question. The question of freight differentials has yet to be settled.

DETROIT AND LIMA NORTHERN.

A Statement Issued in Regard to the Receivership.

News came to Wall Street yesterday that at Toledo, Ohio, in the United States Circuit Court, James B. Townsend of Lima had been appointed receiver for the Detroit and Lima Northern Railway, on the application of J. B. Harmon of this city. The road is from Lima, Ohio, to Detroit Junction, Mich., and is ninety-six miles long, with seven miles trackage on the Wabash. It was chartered in 1895, and cost $3,500,000. Its President is J. R. McGrue of Cincinnati. It has $2,400,000 capital stock and $1,194,000 funded debt.

On receipt of the news of the receivership this notice was issued:

> To Detroit and Lima Northern and Lima Northern Railroad Company first mortgage bondholders:
>
> In view of the receivership of the above-named properties, the undersigned have been requested by bondholders owning or representing a majority of the bonds to act as a committee in their behalf. Bondholders will please send their names and addresses to H. A. Murray, Secretary, 65 Cedar Street, New York. Walter G. Oakman, Chairman, President Guaranty Trust Company of New York; John I. Waterbury, President Manhattan Trust Company, New York; E. A. Merrill, President Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Jules S. Bache, of J. S. Bache & Co., New York; Philip Lehman of Lehman Brothers, New York.

The receivership, it was said, was due to a quarrel between a contractor, who availed himself of the lien laws of Ohio, and a sub-contractor. Local interests were surprised at the announcement, as it was understood that the differences, which involve only a comparatively small amount, were in process of adjustment.

A Western Railroad Extension.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—It has been decided to extend the Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa Railroad, the original Chicago Outer Belt system, from Streator, Ill., to some point on or near the Mississippi River, probably Keithsburg or Muscatine, Iowa. Two parties of surveyors are now in the field, and actual work on the extension will begin in a short time. The only question that is bothering the owners of the line is to settle upon an objective point. About $750,000 will be expended on the new extension, which will be about 175 miles. The company now operates about 200 miles.

The Choctaw Road Branching Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—It was announced in this city this afternoon that the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, the headquarters of which are located here, has secured control of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad, which runs between Little Rock and Memphis. It is the intention of the officials of the first-named company to build an extension of 153 miles to connect the two lines.

ATTACKS WOMEN ON THE CARS.

The Female Agent—Daring in a Massachusetts City.

From The Springfield Republican.

The woman agent is ranging the streets of the city in ferocious packs. Driven by unusual hunger, or other desperation, this species has become unusually daring and ferocious the past season. It is not enough that she and her kind have driven us daily out of our happy homes on to the back piazza. They now actually attack us on the street cars. Instances of this are becoming quite common. A mild-mannered, elderly woman boarded a car the other day with a companion without noticing the sharp-featured woman behind. Scarcely had she gotten seated when the woman behind her leaned over, and the following interesting conversation took place:

"Madame," said the sharp-featured one, "excuse me, but I see you wear a switch."

"No, I do not," said the astonished victim.

"Do you save your combings?" persisted her stronger sister.

She received no reply, but she did not retire.

"Now, ladies," she continued, "I can give you something in this line."

But the women in front had edged over to the other end of the seat, and were talking so earnestly on relatively unimportant topics that she did not finish her address.

Another day, two younger women were proceeding down street on a car, when a pair of new shoes appeared over the back of the seat between them, dangling by their strings. "Excuse me, ladies," said the voice, "but do you wear water-proof shoes." The discourse continued on the merits of water-proof shoes for the space of several blocks, when the victims finally repulsed the boarder by the most wanton use of feminine brutality and the force of superior numbers.

Grain Exports from New Orleans.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

As a port of grain export New Orleans is still forging ahead. It is true that during the commercial year ended on Aug. 31, 1898, we did not export so much corn as in the preceding commercial year by 25 per cent., but that decrease in the quantity of corn exported via New Orleans was due to the decreased quantity exported from the United States and not to any local loss of the trade.

But when we come to the export of wheat there was not only an increase this year over the preceding year, but it was an almost phenomenal increase. In the commercial year ended Aug. 31, 1897, we exported 3,912,995 bushels of wheat; in the commercial year ended Aug. 31, 1898, we exported 16,829,163 bushels—more than four times as much as in the previous year! There was a large increase also in the export of oats and rye, but it is the four-to-one increase in the export of wheat upon which we want chiefly to insist, as wheat is the kind of grain which, above all others, according to the enemies of New Orleans, cannot be handled with safety in this port. What fools the grain shippers of the West must be when they continue shipping largely increased quantities of wheat this way if there be any truth in the "hot and muggy" weather legend. But, surely, the statistics which we have adduced will set at rest forever the malicious and invidious story which every now and then crops up, that our climate is unfit for the handling and exporting of grain.

ALASKA INDIANS IN LUCK.

Many Reaping a Harvest by Gathering Up Outfits Left by Prospectors.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 7.—News comes from Port Valdes that the Copper River Indians are reaping a harvest by gathering up outfits left by prospectors. It cost the latter 10 to 20 cents a pound to get their food and clothing over the Valdes glacier and up the Copper River Valley. From 100 to 300 Klondikers, becoming discouraged with their luckless attempts to find gold, finally dropped their outfits anywhere and hurried back to Valdes.

News of this situation spread among the Indians, who hastened forward from both seacoast and interior to enrich themselves with a Winter supply of provisions. Never before have they enjoyed such luxury. In previous years the great loads of furs have brought less than they are now securing free.

Rich Copper Find in Alaska.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—P. B. Weare, a member of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, who returned from the Klondike to-day, says that copper has been discovered on the American side of the gold territory, and veins have been uncovered that are so rich that experienced miners express the belief that copper will make Alaska as famous as gold has done before many years have gone by.

Washington's Gift to Alexandria.

From The Baltimore Sun.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 5.—The notice in The Sun of the large amount which had been realized by Boston upon £1,000 given by Franklin to that city in 1798, has led to a comparison of the work done there with the work done here by £1,000 left by Washington to support a free school in Alexandria. Franklin left £1,000 each to Philadelphia and Boston as a fund to assist young mechanics to enter business. Washington in 1785 invested £1,000 Virginia currency to aid in the education of the sons of widows or other indigent persons in the town of Alexandria. Both funds have now been in operation for over a hundred years. According to the published statement Franklin's fund has realized $500,000 for the benefit of Boston. Washington's fund has led to other investments and the continuance of free schools in Alexandria for a hundred and thirteen years, and as the result of it about ten thousand children have been educated up to 1871, and since that time at least a thousand children per annum, increased at this date to about eighteen hundred children per annum, have had free tuition. One fund was put at one kind of interest, the other at another kind of interest. It would be a problem to determine which has been more effective.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Raphael E. Cheverria and Eduardo C. Poeck, United States Army, will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Surgeon General of the army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. Lindley, United States Army, will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Santiago, Cuba, on the first transport sailing for that point, and, upon arrival there, will report in person to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Tonner, United States Army, will proceed from New York City to Camp Wikoff and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major Peter D. MacNaughton, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Montauk Point to Jacksonville, and report in person to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Paragraph 31, Special Orders No. 205, Aug. 31, 1898, is amended so as to direct Major Daniel W. Arnold, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, to take charge of the payments therein ordered, instead of Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, United States Army, who is hereby relieved from that duty, and to direct that the other officers therein named report to Major Arnold and assist him in the payments instead of Major Muhlenberg.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, United States Army, will proceed to Puerto Rico on the steamer Yucatan, sailing from New York City, N. Y., Sept. 7, and there pay the United States troops.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at Montauk Point and will proceed to New York City and report in person to Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, United States Army, at the Sub-Treasury, not later than Sept. 6, 1898, and proceed with him to Puerto Rico: Major Fred T. Jones, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Moses R. Doyon, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers. Upon completion of the payments herein ordered the officers named will proceed to Washington and report in person to the Paymaster General of the army for further orders.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major Eugene D. Dimmick, Fifth Cavalry.

Capt. Parker W. West, Eighth Cavalry, having completed the official business for which he was ordered to Washington, will return to duty at Camp Wikoff.

Major Godfrey H. MacDonald, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant First United States Cavalry,) is honorably discharged from the service of the United States as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers only, on tender of resignation, to take effect Aug. 18.

The following-named medical officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, their services being no longer needed: Major Thomas C. Kimball, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Major Edward Martin, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers; they will proceed to their homes.

The following assignments of Second Lieutenants, recently appointed from civil life, (to rank from July 1, 1898,) are announced: William K. McCue, First Infantry; Henry Sollett Wygant, Third Infantry; Willey Howell, Fourth Infantry; William A. Talcott, Jr., Seventh Infantry; Easton Rutledge Gibson, Ninth Infantry; William Sloan Simpson, Tenth Infantry; Campbell T. Babcock, Twelfth Infantry; William H. Jordan, Jr., Eighteenth Infantry, and William H. Oury, Twenty-third Infantry.

The following transfers are made in the Eighth Infantry: First Lieut. F. L. Knudsen, from Company L to Company B; First Lieut. George W. Ruthers, from Company B to Company L.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Chickamauga Park to Huntsville, Ala., via Anniston, Ala., on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the army, under such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the army, and, on completion of that duty, will return to his proper station.

Major Sumner H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry, now at Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to Cincinnati, and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army.

First Lieut. Peter C. Harris, Quartermaster, Thirteenth United States Infantry, will proceed from Fort Porter, N. Y., to Camp Wikoff, and join his regiment.

Paragraph 39, Special Orders, No. 171, July 22, is amended to read as follows: "Major George W. Fishback, Additional Paymaster, United State Volunteers, will report at once to Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster, United States Army, and proceed with him, via New York City, to Santiago, and on completion of the duties there assigned him, will return to his station in Washington."

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alfred Richards, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Maxfield, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Jacksonville to Huntsville, Ala., on official business pertaining to the Signal Service of the army, under such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the army, and upon completion of that duty, will return to his proper station.

Major Daniel W. Arnold, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in Washington, and will proceed at once to and take station at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn.

Major James W. Dawes, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will make such journeys as may be necessary to enable him to assist in the payment of the troops at Camp Russell A. Alger, Va.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Delaware, Del.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Delaware City, Del.; Penn's Grove, N. J.; Montchannin, Del.; Camp Meade and Mount Gretna, Penn.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles J. Kenworthy, United States Army, now at Camp Wikoff, will report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that point for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, United States Army, is extended one month.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Charles M. Truit, Twenty-first Infantry, is honorably discharged as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, only upon tender of resignation.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps are made: Capt. Asbery W. Yancey will proceed from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Omaha for duty in charge of the Signal Corps exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition; Capt. Robert S. Thompson will proceed from Tampa to Jacksonville and report in person to Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Maxfield, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty with the Fourteenth Signal Corps Company; First Lieut. Rollo B. Oglesbee will proceed from Anniston, Ala., to Jacksonville and report in person to Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Maxfield, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty with the Fourteenth Signal Corps Company; Second Lieut. Meldrum Gray, now en route from Puerto Rico, is assigned to the Fourteenth Signal Corps Company, and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the army for instructions.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, Twentieth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. Frank S. C[illegible] Twelfth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Second Lieut. H. D. Savage, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 7: Capt. George Waters, Light Battery C, Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. Martin Laubscher, First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Frederick B. Munroe, Battalion Adjutant, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Frank E. Norvell, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Charles Ahrenbeck, Second Texas Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Louis F. Schutze, First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. James E. Van Houten, First New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Howard A. Richmond, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. C. Baldwin, Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence for twenty days granted Second Lieut. Herbert W. Brooks, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence for twenty days granted First Lieut. Le Roy H. Brown, Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. A. B. Campbell, Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence for ten days granted First Lieut. Walter A. Wood, Company M, Second New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The sick leave of absence for thirty days granted Second Lieut. George R. McLean, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, aide de camp, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk W. R. Patterson is appointed on the nomination of Paymaster C. W. Littlefield; his order to duty on the St. Paul is revoked.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. W. Bartlett is detached from the Vesuvius and ordered to the Philadelphia, Sept. 12, for examination for promotion, and home to wait orders.

Capt. C. S. Cotton's order of Sept. 2 is modified, and he is permitted to delay ten days in proceeding to his station.

Boatswain W. E. Larkin is detached from temporary duty on the Vermont and ordered to return to the League Island Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold's order of Sept. 3, detaching him from the Panther and ordering him to the Newark, is modified; when detached from the Panther he is ordered to the Resolute.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. E. Riggs is detached from the Newport and ordered to the navy yard at New York.

Carpenter Charles S. Taylor is appointed carpenter from July 12, on the Cincinnati.

Capt. C. H. Lauchheimer is to rank as Captain from Aug. 10.

Mate C. Christophersen is detached from the Leyden and ordered to the Constellation.

Ensign W. S. Crosley is detached from the command of the Leyden and ordered to the Constitution.

Naval Cadet A. Kautz is detached from the Leyden and ordered to the Annapolis.

Ensign C. S. Bookwalter is detached with the crew of the Chicago and ordered to the Porter.

Assistant Paymaster U. G. Ammen is detached from the Newport and ordered home to settle accounts.

Ensign M. St. C. Ellis is detached from the Leyden and ordered to the Vicksburg.

Commander B. F. Tilley is detached from command of the Newport and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensign J. V. Chase is detached from the Newport and ordered to the Foote.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. C. Kafer, retired, is detached from Morris Heights, N. Y., and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. A. Carr is detached from the Armeria, when put out of commission, and ordered to Morris Heights as Inspector of Machinery.

Commander A. N. Brown, retired, is detached from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Burke, retired, is detached from the Atlantic Works, East Boston, and ordered home.

Lieut. J. G. Quinby is detached from the Vesuvius and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. E. Rommel is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Yankee.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith is detached from the Yankee and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. C. P. Shaw, retired, is detached from the navy yard, Washington, and ordered home.

Ensign H. C. Longnecker, retired, is detached from the Richmond and ordered home.

Paymaster C. W. Littlefield is detached from the St. Paul and ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster F. W. Hart is detached from the naval station, Key West, and ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Ensign W. K. Harrison is detached from the Vesuvius and ordered to the Vicksburg.

Lieut. Commander J. E. Pillsbury is detached from the Vesuvius and ordered to the Navy Yard, Boston.

Lieut. J. H. Bull is detached from the Newport and ordered to the Richmond Sept. 15.

Ensign R. H. Jackson is detached from command of the Foote and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Allderdice is detached from the Newport and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. E. Sewell is detached from the Vesuvius and ordered to the Topeka as Executive Officer.

Lieut. C. W. Bartlett is detached from the Topeka and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensign O. T. Warren is ordered to Chicago with Lieut. Commander Hawley, and to return home.

Ensign M. E. Kreider is ordered to Chicago with Lieut. Commander Hawley, detached from the Vermont, and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster W. H. Bell is detached from the Leyden and ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster T. Carter is detached from the Yale and ordered home and to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster C. T. Bishop is detached from the naval station, Key West, and ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Mate J. H. Waynsworth is detached from the Hercules and ordered to the naval station, Port Royal.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. D. Ostrander is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the Iowa.

Naval Cadet W. C. Wise is detached from the Yale and ordered to temporary duty on the Franklin.

Ensign W. F. Purdy is detached from the Marietta and ordered home.

Movements of Vessels.

Alliance arrived at Boothbay Sept. 6.

Siren arrived at Norfolk Sept. 6, having sailed from Fort Monroe.

Dolphin sailed from Fort Monroe to destroy wrecks Sept. 6.

Uncas sailed from Boston for Marblehead Sept. 6.

Osceola sailed from Norfolk for Fort Monroe Sept. 7.

Governor Russell sailed from Port Royal for New York Sept. 7.

Albatross arrived at San Francisco Sept. 7.

Talbot arrived at Brooklyn Sept. 7.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

When we read of an elephant hunter who has been trampled to death in the wilds of India, we wonder at the foolhardiness of a man who will travel round the world and endure all manner of hardships, in order to court death in a far away jungle. A man does not have to make a journey to India in order to court death in a manner equally foolhardy.

Thousands of hard working men are daily courting death in a much more certain form, without ever leaving their native villages or cities. They are the men who neglect their health. They are the men who court death from consumption, or some other deadly disease due to improper or insufficient nourishment. The man who suffers from bilious or nervous disorders, who has a weak stomach and an impaired digestion, who has lost the power to eat, rest or sleep, and who fails to take prompt steps to remedy these conditions, is courting death in the guise of some fatal malady. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 98 per cent. of all cases of bronchial, throat and laryngial affections that lead up to consumption. It soothes the cough, facilitates expectoration and restores the lost appetite. It corrects all disorders of the digestion, makes the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food perfect. It invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder, nerve tonic and restorative. It is the best of all known medicines for nervous disorders. Dealers sell it and have nothing else "just as good."

"I had a bad cough and got so low with it that I could not sit up," writes Mrs. Mittie Gray, of New London, Union Co., Ark. "Our family physician told my husband that I had consumption. I had pains through my chest and spit up blood. I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and it cured me. It saved my life."

STORM SWEPT THE CITY

Suffering New Yorkers Relieved by a Big Drop in Temperature.

FIERCE WHILE IT LASTED

Signs, Awnings, and Chimney Blown Down—Several Persons Hurt—A Few Minutes Sufficed to Clean the Atmosphere, Then the Storm Passed On.

In a Titanic battle of the elements, during which lives were lost and scores of persons were injured, New York's record-breaking "hot spell" came to its end almost in an instant at 3:32 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A few minutes before that time the city was broiling and blistering in 83 degrees of heat, and people were dying in the awful humidity. Then the storm came. Eleven minutes later, after it had spent its terrific force, the temperature stood at 67 degrees, and the cooling breezes of what seemed Autumn weather were sweeping through the streets.

The storm that worked such a change was not an ordinary storm. It came out of the southwest at a seventy-two-mile-an-hour gait, leaving death and devastation in its wake. It seemed to come almost out of a clear sky, and a moment after it had passed scarcely a cloud obstructed the blue above. Its approach was best observed from the offices of the high buildings down town.

A huge mass of turbulent yellow clouds could be seen in the southwest rapidly moving toward New York, and as it advanced it seemed to gather force. At times its color would change to inky blackness, then back to varying shades of yellow and brown.

As the swirling bank moved nearer myriads of black objects could be seen twisting and whirling in the conflicting air currents. There were hats, clothing, paper, millions of articles that had been swept up by the winds and carried forward. Every craft in the harbor, however large, made for the shore at top speed, and many had barely reached the docks when the storm was upon them, as it was upon New York and the neighboring cities, coming with a roar and clatter and bringing with it a darkness almost of night.

Hard on Signs and Such.

Window blinds, signs, skylights were whipped from their fastenings and fell crashing into the streets. Awnings were sent swirling hundreds of feet into the air. The blinds on the open street cars were instantly swept away, and the terrified passengers in percale and duck and linen fled blinded and drenched by the rain to places of shelter.

A woman fell or was hurled bodily out of a Broadway car near the City Hall, and was bruised about the head. The blinding lightning flashes frightened a number of horses and several runaways resulted.

Some of Those Hurt.

Lottie Graeff, thirty-four years old, of 102 Pitt Street, who was passing in front of 108 Ridge Street, was struck by a falling skylight and sustained a lacerated wound of the scalp. She was attended and taken home.

Nellie Kane of 555 West Thirty-seventh Street was struck by a sign blown from the building at 6 Columbus Avenue.

John N. Williams, a bookkeeper of Rahway, N. J., thirty-five years old, while making his way down Barclay Street, was struck by a sign when in front of No. 61 and knocked down. He lay in the drenching rain for some minutes, and when picked up it was found that he was unable to move his right arm and that his head had been cut. He was removed to Hudson Street Hospital, where the surgeons discovered that his right collar bone was fractured and his scalp badly lacerated.

The wind's velocity of seventy-two miles an hour only lasted over the city five minutes. The rainfall, which was not abnormal, soon diminished, and eleven minutes after the storm struck the city, it had passed on to the northeast, leaving the city sixteen degrees cooler, with a blue sky overhead. Light clouds were banked low in the west, and in these the sun set in a wonderful maze of color.

Two Men Fatally Hurt in Brooklyn.

The chief catastrophe of the storm in Brooklyn occurred in Nostrand Avenue, near Avenue C. A two-story frame building which was in course of erection there was blown down. Five workingmen were in the uncompleted building at the time the storm broke, and three of them were buried under the debris. They are James Dotolis, forty-five years old, of Ozone Park, internal injuries; Luigi Lugarelli, thirty-eight years old, of Ozone Park, both wrists broken, and Joseph Farlo, forty years old, of 32 Cook Street, broken spine.

The three were removed to the Kings County Hospital. Dotolis and Farlo will probably die. A two-story frame building on Seventeenth Street near Narrow Street, owned by Strang & Steeves, and occupied by Alfred Harrington, was struck and set on fire. The damage to the building is estimated at $2,000, and to the furniture at $5,000.

At Staten Island the storm was equally severe and did much damage to trees and electric wires. Some trees were uprooted. The house of R. Murrell, near Holland Hook, was struck by lightning and a hole torn in the roof.

A horse driven by William H. Parker, a peddler of Mariners' Harbor, was instantly killed by a telegraph or telephone wire which had broken and fallen across a trolley feed wire. All trolley cars were delayed by sand and stone washing into the tracks, and by the grounding of the wires.

LIFE LOST IN JERSEY CITY.

A Boy Killed and Seven People Injured by a Falling Building.

The storm in Jersey City cost one life. A three-story frame building in the course of erection at 523 Palisade Avenue, blew down upon the two-story building adjoining and buried eight persons in the ruins of the two buildings. Six were gotten out, with but slight injuries, and one, a young girl, Mamie Dunn, suffered a broken leg. The lost was her younger brother, John, four years old, who was killed by the falling débris.

The new building was owned by Lazarus and Reuben Guillian, who do a carpet business at 525 Palisade Avenue. The new building was partly inclosed, but the wind got into it and at once the twenty workmen in it fled to safe quarters. At the same time Mrs. Dunn of 409 New York Avenue and the three children of her brother-in-law sought refuge in front of the carpet store in which were the two Guillians and two customers. When the new building crashed down upon the store all eight were caught, with the results already stated.

The money damage occasioned by the accident is not known, but it is roughly estimated at $6,000.

Trees were blown down all over the city, and in Barrow Street the tin roof was stripped from a three-story dwelling. It was partly rolled up, and was dropped by the wind in Wayne Street, two blocks away, without doing any damage.

THE STORM IN JERSEY.

All Towns in Its Wake Suffer—The Losses Heavy.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 7.—The storm that swept over this city was the most severe of the season. The wind blew almost a gale, and fully 100 trees in and around the city were blown down. Wires of all kinds were grounded, and to-night the city is in darkness. Trolley travel was brought to a standstill.

The wind blew down a new house in the course of erection on Spooner Avenue, and it was reduced to kindling wood. The steeple of the First Baptist Church was wrecked, as was a windmill in Nott Avenue. Many chimneys were also blown down. Wesley Brokaw and his sister were badly shocked during the storm. They were telephoning to each other and the wire was surcharged either by a stroke of lightning or by the crossing of a highly-charged wire. The hail that fell broke many panes of glass.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 7.—One of the worst storms ever seen in this section swept over the Waverly Fair Grounds in the middle of the afternoon, and put an end to the day's sport. Many of the thousands who were present had sought shelter under the tents, and when the wind caught them a panic ensued.

Some women and children went down in the rush, but fortunately none of them was seriously injured. The damage done was considerable, but the fair authorities put a large force at work repairing it, and everything will be in shape again to-morrow.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 7.—The storm here to-day was nothing short of a cyclone. The telegraph and telephone lines are down all over the city and country, and it is difficult to get information. Many buildings were damaged, but so far as could be learned no fatalities occurred.

The family of William H. Wusster, who keeps a café adjoining the Cory building, had a narrow escape with their lives when the roof of that building fell on their home, crashing in the roof and flooding the house and saloon. It is estimated that the loss in the city will reach $50,000.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 7.—One of the fiercest storms in years passed over this city late this afternoon and did much damage. At the Pennsylvania Railroad water tanks near Linden two tramps were blown from the top of a freight car. They landed in a ditch filled with water and escaped serious injury. Trees and wires are down in many places.

TEN DEATHS FROM HEAT.

Before the Storm and the Cold Wave Yesterday the Victims of the Humidity Were Many.

The heat and humidity before the storm yesterday were almost as bad as on any of the previous days, and the result was that the list of deaths and prostrations was again very large. In all, ten deaths and thirty-two prostrations were reported. The dead are:

ARCHER, FREDERICK, age forty-seven, of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Eagle Avenue; died at 126 Roosevelt Street.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, age sixty-three, of 56 Scammel Street; died at residence.

COSTELLO, THOMAS, age thirty, of 908 Third Avenue; overcome at home; died in Flower Hospital.

KELLY, FRANCIS, two months old, of 46 Amsterdam Avenue; died at residence.

McKENNA, MAGGIE, aged 60; died at 137 West Twenty-seventh Street, where she was visiting.

PAANA, ANNIE, 11 months old, of 737 East Ninth Street; died at home.

PASHIN, WILLIAM, aged 35, living in West Thirty-fourth Street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital on Monday morning suffering from heat prostration; died there yesterday morning.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, age 42, of 391 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, overcome while working at 211 Pearl Street, and died in Hudson Street Hospital.

UNKNOWN MAN, about thirty-five years old, died at Pearl Street and Old Slip. Body taken to Old Slip Police Station.

WILBUR, AUGUST, aged thirty-six, of 427 East Fifty-fourth Street; died at Presbyterian Hospital.

Life Lost in the Tornado at Phelps.

PHELPS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The tornado which swept over this town late yesterday afternoon demolished the house of Thomas T. Smith, and hurled the entire family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, a fourteen-year-old daughter, and infant child, hundreds of feet in the air, over an orchard, burying them under the mass of boards blown from the house. Mr. Smith this morning died from injuries received. Mrs. Smith's condition is critical. The babe, which was in its mother's arms, alone escaped injury.

FIRST ILLINOIS STARTS HOME.

Twelve Hours' Delay Because There Was None but Baggage Cars to Carry the Sick.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 7.—After a considerable delay and a great deal of inconvenience to the men, the First Illinois Volunteers left Camp Wikoff for their homes late this afternoon. The Illinois men understood that they were to get out of camp early in the morning, and broke camp early and marched down to the railway station. The sick were taken along in ambulances. The understanding was that Senator Mason, who has been looking after the men, was to have sleeping cars waiting for the regiment at Jersey City.

After a march of about two and a half miles, the soldiers reached the station, only to find there was a hitch somewhere, and that no trains had been provided beyond Long Island City. Col. Turner objected to starting without knowing just where he was going and that his men had proper accommodations. He absolutely refused to take his two hundred sick on ordinary passenger cars. After much telegraphing he wheeled most of his men about, and they marched back to camp with the intention of remaining there until all was in readiness for the departure.

This afternoon the regiment, being informed that the arrangements had been completed, again marched down to the station. The cars which the Long Island Railroad had provided were still in waiting. There was no provision for the sick, except baggage cars. Col. Turner, when told of this, said: "To hell with the baggage cars," and prepared to march back again.

Chief Surgeon Forwood then appeared on the scene and said that no more sick should be taken out in baggage cars. He became angry when told that the sick could go in the baggage cars or not at all. It was suggested straw might be put on the bottom of the cars, but Col. Forwood condemned the straw to regions where it would inevitably burn. Then he ordered the sick shipped by the Shinnecock, and this was done.

Col. Turner, after seeing his sick comfortably attended to on the boat, put his men on board of the cars for Long Island City, after twelve hours' delay.

CONVALESCENTS FROM ALABAMA

Sixty-ninth and Eighth Massachusetts Men Arrive.

Four convalescent soldiers of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers and several members of the Eighth Massachusetts, from Huntsville, Ala., arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City by the Southern Express at 6:08 A. M. yesterday. The only one who needed the attention of the Rev. C. F. Coykendall of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee was Joseph Kennedy of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment. He had not been ill, but was in the recent railroad accident near Birmingham, Ala., and was prostrated by the shock. Thomas Winfield, Michael McArdle, and Michael O'Connor, together with Kennedy, are the men sick. The Massachusetts men went to the Grand Central Station, where they boarded a train for home.

Private Manning of Company C, Sixteenth United States Infantry, passed through Jersey City on his way from Montauk to his home, at Clevesport, N. Y. He is on the sick list. He said that the large death rate of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers was due to a lack of proper food. He said that the volunteers received fresh beef only three days a week, while it was issued to the regulars daily.

Death Charged to Mismanagement.

Thirty-two sick men of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers from Montauk Point left Long Island City yesterday for their homes. Dennis S. Donohue, who was in charge of the men, said that they were kept waiting many hours at Montauk Point through mismanagement and red tape, and that, as a direct result, Edward Secord of Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, had died. Mr. Donohue was loud in his denunciations of the treatment of the men.

Dr. Doty at Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 7.—Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, and Dr. Smeltzer of the State Board of Health visited Camp Black to-day and made a thorough inspection. Dr. Doty said that the condition of the camp was excellent. Both of the medical examiners reached the conclusion that the typhoid outbreak was caused by water from the well on camp grounds. Twelve men were taken to the hospital to-day sick. No deaths were reported.

An Invitation Declined.

From The Louisville Courier Journal.

The information comes from Berlin that in a projected conference between the six leading European powers America will be invited to occupy a seventh chair. Thanks, awfully. But keep your seventh chair to break over your own heads. Uncle Sam is too busy just now to sit down, and even if he were not busy he would not care to waste his time sitting in seventh chairs at any European sewing bee.

AN OVERCROWDED STEAMER

Complaints of Passengers on the Konigin Luise of the North German Lloyd Line.

IRRITATING LACK OF ROOM

Many More Taken on than the Steamship Is Officially Designed to Carry—Cockroaches and Other Discomforts Are Alleged.

Some of the cabin passengers on the steamship Königin Luise of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Line, which arrived in this port from Bremen and Southampton last Tuesday, are very severe in their condemnation of the overcrowding of that steamship on this particular voyage. According to the voluntary statements of a number of responsible persons who suffered discomfort as passengers on the Königin Luise during its recent trip the accommodations for first and second cabin passengers were so overcrowded as to cause not only serious inconvenience but in many instances neglect and irritating treatment of passengers who had paid for the very best service which this steamship is supposed to afford.

Passengers who resented the crowding and consequent deprivation of their just rights and privileges on shipboard made an investigation of existing conditions and found that there were 357 first and second cabin passengers on board, not counting some whose names did not appear on the regular passenger list. The official announcement regarding the carrying capacity of the Königin Luise credits that vessel with a capacity for 176 first cabin and 86 second cabin passengers. Some of the most annoying results of this overcrowding were the curtailment of the cabin and promenade facilities of the passengers and the practical conversion of the men's smoking room, the ladies' cabin, and some of the passageways into dining room annexes.

One of the passengers in a letter to the editor of this newspaper speaks of "the discomfort of eating in a place rank with the smell of stale tobacco and spoiled beer." Many passengers complained bitterly of the presence of vermin in their staterooms. Cockroaches, water bugs, and red ants, it is alleged, roamed at will over portions of the vessel, which should have been free from such objectionable visitors.

Quite naturally a number of the passengers who were annoyed and irritated throughout this voyage of the Königin Luise are asking whether any steamship company has the right to thus overcrowd its vessels. The result of such overcrowding, it is urged, might have been very serious had the voyage been particularly rough.

James A. Hawes, a young New York lawyer, was one of the dissatisfied passengers on the Königin Luise. "Every one of the passengers that I talked with expressed dissatisfaction," said Mr. Hawes. "Of course, some were more dissatisfied than others. I was not at all pleased with my trip, and I certainly should not care to cross the Atlantic again on the same boat and with the same conditions. It was wrong to permit the steamship to be so overcrowded. Some friends of mine counted the cabin passengers one day as accurately as they could, and they found that there were eighty-three more cabin passengers than there ought to have been, according to the officially prescribed capacity of the boat. It was very fortunate that there was not a great deal of sea-sickness, for had a large proportion of the passengers been sick, we should have been in a bad way, huddled together as closely as we were.

"One thing that surprised me particularly was the prevalence of cockroaches and water bugs. I cannot understand how so many bugs could have got aboard a new steamship. They were everywhere, and in some rooms they moved in a ceaseless procession. These vermin paraded around very freely in the first cabin. I heard some of the passengers complaining bitterly about the quarters to which they had been assigned.

"Some of the people who came aboard at the last moment seem to have been assigned to very unsatisfactory places. Evidences of overcrowding were on every hand. It was scarcely possible for cabin passengers to move freely about the promenade decks; certainly not on both sides at any one time. It was very annoying for some of the male passengers, after finishing a meal to seek the smoking room and find that it had been converted into an eating room. Some tables were placed in the passageways. The main dining room was so crowded that I had no other seat than a camp stool squeezed in where there was really no room for a chair."

Mme. Chapuis's Costly Room.

Mme. Julia Chapuis of 64 West Forty-fifth Street, this city, believes that she has a grievance against the steamship company. She and her grown daughter were passengers on the Königin Luise during its latest trip, and they occupied a small inside stateroom, which they declare was anything but comfortable. "Although we are French people we concluded to come home on the Königin Luise, for the reason that friends of ours had taken passage on that steamer," explained Mme. Chapuis last evening. "That is, my daughter and myself concluded to come by the Königin Luise providing we could obtain comfortable accommodations. When I applied for passage on that boat I was assured that I could have a beautiful room. I told the purser that it was not necessary that we should come on that particular steamer, and that unless he could give me good accommodations I would prefer to wait and take another boat. I was told that I could have a nice room—a beautiful room.

"We did not see our stateroom until after it was too late to go ashore. It was a very unsatisfactory room, badly located and with no conveniences to speak of. I found out subsequently that it was the stateroom of one of the subordinate officers of the steamer. They charged me 1,050 francs for this room, for my daughter and myself; that is $105 apiece, and I think the charge an outrage in view of the fact that passengers who had beautiful outside cabin rooms only paid $100, and some very good inside cabin rooms were only $85.

"The room that we had was not only poorly situated, but it was small, badly ventilated, and overrun with cockroaches and little red ants. There was no window except a sort of skylight overhead, which we could neither open nor shut from the inside. Whenever we wanted it opened to let in fresh air it was necessary for my daughter or myself to go out on deck and hunt up an attendant to open it for us, and we had to hunt up the attendant again when we desired the window closed. One night we retired leaving this overhead window open. A rainstorm came up and the water poured down upon us, wetting some of our clothing and causing us much discomfort. There was no bell in our stateroom, consequently whenever we wanted an attendant we were obliged to go out and search for one.

"When the steward showed me the stateroom I remonstrated against being placed there. I took up one of the blankets and found it alive with cockroaches. Upon calling the attention of the steward to the presence of these cockroaches, that individual simply shrugged his shoulders and told me that the bugs would not hurt me. I am willing to put up with some inconveniences while traveling, but I certainly do not think it right for the steamship company to make me pay an exorbitant price for such poor accommodations. I propose to go to the office of the North German Lloyd Line and demand some of my money back."

Mme. Chapin's daughter corroborated her mother's statement in every particular. She declared that the cockroaches and the ants were very thick.

W. B. Volger, a merchant at 34 Vesey Street, this city, was a second-class cabin passenger in the Königin Luise. He said: "Although I think that the officers and people on the boat did all that they could to make the passengers comfortable, it is true that the vessel was crowded, and the second-cabin passengers were justly aggrieved because the first-cabin passengers intruded on their territory. Not a day passed that some of the first-cabin passengers did not come into that part of the vessel which was properly for the use of the second-cabin passengers. This was inexcusable, because the first-cabin passengers had far more room than we did, and much more to make them comfortable. There were some things that rankled and all felt them, but the eating was first-class and the service was good.

"The second cabin passengers were in many instances indignant because of the action of some of the first cabin passengers in staying in the smaller first cabin dining room after 9 o'clock at night. It is the usual custom to give this small first cabin dining room, which is aft, over to the use of the second cabin passengers for concert purposes after 9 o'clock P. M. But on many occasions several of the second cabin passengers were obliged to remain outside because the first cabin passengers remained at their tables until late in the evening. Of course we did not like that."

No Official Complaint Yet.

At the offices of the United States Local Inspector it was said that no complaints had as yet reached there concerning the alleged overcrowding of the Königin Luise, and that no action looking toward an investigation had been taken. Capt. Peter C. Petrie, the local Inspector, was at his home on Long Island, and the officials at the office refused to give any definite information regarding the Königin Luise.

It was stated that orders had been received from Washington to furnish no information in such cases except when special authorization was granted from headquarters. The revised statutes governing the steamboat inspection service provide heavy penalties including fines and imprisonment, for the overcrowding of steerage passengers taken on a vessel from any port in a foreign country and brought to a United States port, but the law does not bear upon an excess of cabin passengers.

At the offices of the North German Lloyd Company it was stated that no complaints had been received concerning the alleged overcrowding on the Königin Luise.

Gustav Schwab, General Manager of the New York offices of the line, positively denied that more persons were booked to a stateroom than the number of berths contained therein. The number of passengers brought in on the last voyage of the vessel, as taken from the company's passenger list as furnished by Mr. Schwab, is as follows: First cabin, 239; second cabin, 148; steerage, 327. These figures were vouched for by Assistant Manager Herman Winter, who has general supervision of the passenger department.

When asked how many cabin passengers the Königin Luise had actual berth accommodations for, Mr. Winter said that he had never figured it up. By counting the number of berths indicated on the cabin plans of the vessel, however, he footed up 333 berths in the first-cabin staterooms and 134 berths in the staterooms of the second cabin. From these figures it would appear that the number of second-cabin passengers on the recent voyage was nine in excess of the berthing capacity, while the first-cabin passengers carried were ninety-four less than could have been accommodated in the first-cabin staterooms.

The local inspector's certificate issued to the steamer, it was said, permitted the carrying of 2,000 steerage passengers.

Mr. Schwab's Statement.

"It is a standing rule of this company," said Mr. Schwab, "to book no more than two persons in a stateroom, but it frequently happens that several members of one family, or a party of mutual friends, desire to use one stateroom, and in such cases frequently three and sometimes four persons are booked to occupy berths in the same stateroom, according to the size of the rooms.

"To meet these demands there are numbers of staterooms on the Königin Luise and other of our vessels fitted with three and four berths, and vary in size to correspond to the increased requirements, so that the ordinary stateroom capacity of our vessels, calculating upon two berths to a room, is capable of being greatly enlarged without decreasing in the slightest degree the comfort of the passengers.

"Under no circumstances do we ever book a cabin passenger without assigning a berth. The Captain of the Königin Luise has not reported to me that any of his passengers on the last voyage had complained of discomfort. I will investigate the matter thoroughly, however."

ONE MAN'S TALE OF WRONGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of the cabin passengers who recently arrived here on the Königin Luise, a steamer of the North German Lloyd Line. After a careful canvass of the situation, I am sure that in writing this letter I voice the general sentiment of indignant protest against the way in which we were treated—I could almost say victimized—by the greed of this company or its agents.

The North German Lloyd announces in its circular that the Königin Luise has a capacity for 176 first cabin and 86 second cabin passengers. As a matter of fact, we found on reaching the ship that there were 357 first cabin and second cabin passengers crowded into the ship. The results were most distressing, and might have been even serious if we had had bad weather early in the voyage. As it was, the passengers were distributed in officers' and stewards' rooms, meals had to be served in the smoking room, in the ladies' cabin, and in the passageways. Going into the smoking room after a meal we found ten to fifteen persons still eating there, and these persons had to bear the discomfort of eating in a place rank with the smell of stale tobacco and spoiled beer. The promenade deck, with chairs two deep across it, was too crowded for comfortable walking, in fact was most of the time almost impassable.

The meals were necessarily served with great slowness and delay. All the room stewards and every available hand had to be utilized in the table service, whether familiar with the work or not. As a result, the rooms were not attended to properly. Personally, I saw my room steward twice and never was able to get an answer to the bell. Individual experiences regarding the action of the company with reference to the rooms and berths show a highly interesting state of sordidness or mismanagement.

A lady, for example, engaged and paid for a cabin for herself and daughter. After the voyage had begun the steward announced that she must have a third person in the room. She protested, and was, in fact, finally obliged to stay in her room to guard the door for the greater part of a day in order to secure her rights and her privacy. Meanwhile her maid, for whom she had paid for half a room, was put in wretched and inadequate accommodations. This was only one of similar cases, illustrating either gross stupidity or a deliberate attempt at imposition on the part of this great and self-complacent corporation.

I do not know whether it was a fault or a misfortune that the Königin Luise was sent to sea in light ballast so that she stood up several feet above the natural load line. At any rate as a result of this the vessel did some rolling and pitching that would have been creditable to a catboat in a hurricane—to the great discomfort of the closely packed commercial units inside.

A steamship company has peculiar responsibilities in the matter of advertising its goods and in carrying out its promises. The passenger once on board has no redress if he finds things not as he expected or as was agreed. And when we, who, expecting an agreeable and comfortable trip, found ourselves the victims of a grab game on the part of some one, it seems but right to protest.

I can say this for the Königin Luise, that she is large and clean, but there are qualities also of intrastellar space and of no especial credit to the company.

D.

New York, Sept. 7.

ANOTHER PASSENGER'S STORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interest of the traveling public I am impelled to lay before you a brief synopsis of some of the outrages that have been perpetrated on me in common with 357 other cabin passengers on board the express steamer Königin Luise by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. According to the official circulars which set forth the superior possessions of this line and the advantages of traveling thereby, the Königin Luise "may carry" 256 passengers—176 first-class and 80 second-class. With such complement, I hasten to say, she has every appearance of being a most comfortable ship. But with 357 listed passengers (and several not listed) she is as devoid of comfort, I venture to say, as were the Viking craft of our predecessors. The decks were impassable, the companionways crowded, the retiring rooms like a sheep pen on a market day.

One-fourth of the first-class passengers were obliged to take their meals in the ladies' room, in the smoking room, in the landings and passageways, or on deck. It is unnecessary, I think, to dwell upon the misery and suffering which a refined and delicate woman experiences in being compelled to dine in a room which has been peopled for the previous twelve hours by a smoking, chewing, expectorating crowd. Yet the North German Lloyd Company, giving its victims neither explanation nor redress, thrust such contumely upon those ill-advised and gullible persons who had the misfortune to be my fellow-passengers, on board the Königin Luise on her last trip hither. When complaint was made the Teuton servant became either impassive or voluble; the one being as illuminating as the other. The hand had been well baited and the avaricious Neptunians chuckled gleefully over their catch.

The overcrowding of the ship on and above the saloon deck was surpassed by the fraud and deception practiced upon the unfortunate passengers below. A recitation of more than a few specific examples would give too great length to this letter. It is highly probable that each passenger if interviewed could a tale unfold the like of which is not heard every day. A lady traveling with her daughter had bought and paid for a cabin several weeks before sailing. On boarding the ship they found two brawny, muscular members of their sex claiming the right of occupancy on the ground of possession. They were dislodged with difficulty. They had paid for accommodation, and did not expect to have to secure them additionally by pitched battle. Another lady who had saved her pin money to indulge in the luxury of an entire cabin had greatness thrust upon her in the shape of a lady's maid of generous proportions. A gentleman who had been beguiled into paying extra for an officer's room found himself ensconced in the lading office, to reach which he had after the second day to wade, to swim, or to punt the artificial lagoon which had formed to cut him off from his fellow-man.

These are but fragments of the testimony that could be given to substantiate the claim which the North German Lloyd should make—that under some circumstances, the most important being evidently to make up the loss of an unprofitable Summer, they can make their passengers more uncomfortable than any line on earth.

I am fully apprised, I trust, of the high esteem in which this company has been held by transatlantic travelers, therefore my desire to dissuade them from the adoption of a policy, an installment of which they have been pleased to try on at this time, the persistence in which means the cessation of its usefulness. My personal feeling is that when business calls or pleasure tempts me to cross the Atlantic again, my footfall shall not echo the deck of a North German Lloyd liner, unless all other transatlantic steamship lines have ceased to exist, and unless fortune shall be so cruel that I am too impecunious to charter a yacht. Indeed, unless my feelings undergo a change, I believe that I would be tempted to hazard my luck in a rowboat.

J. C.

New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD.

Attendants at the Track Not Pleased with the Ruling Regarding Mirthful.

A more dissatisfied lot of racegoers it would have been hard to find than those that came home from Sheepshead Bay yesterday, for, added to the numerous accidents of the day during the running of the races, the Stewards of the club gave out a statement to the effect that the in-and-out running of Mirthful had been investigated by them, and the people in charge of the animal held blameless for the horse's show of great speed one day and a lack of it the next. This was called by many a "whitewash" for the poor exhibition of Mirthful in the Reapers Stakes last week and for his brilliant race in the Twin City Handicap on Monday. The decision did not seem to suffice for many who had witnessed both races. The condition of the track, which at the time of the race had been made sticky, probably accounted for Mirthful's poor race yesterday in the September Stakes.

Sloane created a commotion among his followers by announcing early in the day that he would probably go to England next week, to ride there the remainder of the season, but as he has made the same promise several times before not much confidence was placed in it. He started out early in the day to add a winning mount to his already large number of winners, and captured the race in a drive, on Anitra.

Horses Left at the Post.

The second race was an unsatisfactory one, for three of the eight starters were practically left at the post, and before the horses were fairly off the windstorm struck the track and enveloped everything in a haze of dust and flying papers. The sky darkened, so that it was necessary to use candles and lanterns in the betting ring to see the prices of the bookmakers. Nothing could be seen of the horses as they raced except when the stretch was reached. Algol had led from start to finish, but won in a heavy drive only by a head, for both White Frost and Lady Marian came fast at the end.

Rhinelander was added to the small list of starters, and led from start to finish in the Golden Rod Stakes. Sir Hubert was unfortunate at the start, and, having stumbled at the first barrier, he dropped back beaten. King Barleycorn pressed the winner hard at the end, and was only half a length behind at the line.

In the six-furlong race there were but two starters, Kinnikinic and Typhoon II. The latter opened up a big lead at the start, but when Kinnikinic set sail for him the Westerner quit, and Kinnikinic cantered home a winner.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, maidens. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity Course. Time—1:04 1-5.

1—Anitra, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Duke of Montrose-Miss Mattie, 110 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Sloane)

2—Incandescent, Arthur White's br. f., 110, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..........(Maher)

3—Effie Ainslie, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 110, 20 to 1..........(Dean)

Sister Fox, 110, 20 to 1, (Songer;) The Rose, 110, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Harmonica, 110, 10 to 1, (Cunningham;) Kensington, 110, 50 to 1, (Turner;) Winter, 110, 7 to 1, (Barrett;) Belle of Troy, 110, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Lady Onward, 110, 20 to 1, (Burns;) Lady Exile, 110, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Auridale, 111, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Belle of H., 110, 30 to 1, (Jones;) Candlestick, 110, 100 to 1, (Hamilton;) Veracious, 110, 3 to 1, (Doggett,) and Seraphic, 110, 80 to 1, (Hyland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 4-5.

1—Algol, J. W. Schorr & Son's ch. h., 4 years, by Top Gallant-Equality, 130 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2..........(Burns)

2—White Frost, E. S. Gardner & Sons br. m., 4, 113, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Barrett)

3—Lady Marian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 3, 85, 50 to 1..........(O'Connor)

Joe Miller, 100, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Sir Gawain, 107, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Geisha, 110, 6 to 1, (Sloane,) and Poetess, 115, 7 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $30 each, with $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six and one-half furlongs on the turf. Time—1:23.

1—Rhinelander, John E. Madden's b. c., by Bramble-Mary C., 110 pounds, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5..........(Sims)

2—King Barleycorn, E. O. Pepper's ch. c., 115, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3..........(Turner)

3—Sir Hubert, C. Fleischmann's Son's ch. c., 115, 9 to 5..........(Maher)

4—Great Neck, Oneck Stable's ch. c., 100, 10 to 1..........(Clawson)

Won in a drive by half a length; fifteen lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,250 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-eighths. Time—2:25.

1—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's b. c., by Falsetto-Cachuca, 106 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(Maher)

2—Candle Black, W. H. Clark's b. c., 106, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Spencer)

3—Rappahannock, F. M. Wood's ch. c., 106, 10 to 1..........(Doggett)

Laverock, 116, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Mirthful, 126, 6 to 5, (Littlefield,) and Glorian, 106, 8 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

1—Kinnikinnic, William Laimbeer's br. h., 4 years, 126 pounds, even money..........(Spencer)

2—Typhoon II., Bromley & Co.'s ch. h., 4, 128, 4 to 5..........(Taral)

Won easily by a length.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf. Time—1:51 1-5.

1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Aileen, 106 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5..........(Clawson)

2—Octave, Good Hope Stable's b. f., 3, 94, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Burns)

3—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 5, 109, 8 to 1..........(Sims)

Oxnard, 97, 2 to 1, (Maher;) Merlin, 97, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Knight of the Garter, 106, 8 to 1, (Barrett;) Lord Zeni, 106, 10 to 1, (Dupee;) Mount Washington, 103, 50 to 1, (Dean,) and Scotch Plaid, 92, 20 to 1, (Rowden,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinley Mack	119	Grey Jacques	112
Captain Sigsbee	117	Favonius	112
Armament	117	Sugden	112
St. Lorenzo	117	Manuel	112
Mr. Phinizy	117	Mark Miles	112
Ben Viking	117	Water Girl	109
Gen. Shafter	117	Lady Lindsey	109
Ned Wickes	112	The Recluse	109

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

Hanwell	111	Ben Ronald	98
The Winner	101	Joe Miller	95
Maximo Gomez	99	Filament	92

THIRD RACE.—The Belles Stakes, for fillies two years old. Futurity course.

La Penitente	118	Prestidigitatrice	107
Black Venus	115	Full Dress	107
High Degree	115	Maid of Harlem	107
Whiplash	115	Lindula	107
Claraba	107	Rock Dove	100
Helen Thomas	107	Veracious	100
Lady Lindsey	107		

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; selling. One mile.

Julius Caesar	109	Hardy C.	89
Trianon	98	Dr. Withrow	89
Slasher	98	Stay Sail	89
Tyrian	92	Fenetta	87

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Madeo	133	Bon Ino	110
Leadville	132	Excalibar	110
Lambert	129	Mizpah	109
Lady Mitchell	126	Fleeting Gold	105
Miss Miriam	124	Rossiter	104
St. Callatine	122	Hanlon	104
Rinaldo	114	Murillo	103

SIXTH RACE.—The Russett Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half on the turf.

Thomas Cat	99	Jefferson	90

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Bannock	123	Her Own	100
Maximo Gomez	110	Endeavor	100
Lansdale	109	Arquebus	98
Glenoine	104	Bon Ino	98

Horse Killed, Boy Injured.

Yesterday afternoon, while Benjamin Johnson, seventeen years old, employed by Alfred Lakeland on the Sheepshead Bay race track, was exercising the racer Pink Chambre, the horse became unmanageable and ran away. Johnson was thrown to the ground and badly injured. He was removed to the Kings County Hospital. The horse, a valuable one, owned by Henry Harris, trainer for J. H. McDonald, dashed against a fence and broke its shoulders and two of its legs. It was shot.

WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—At the second day's racing of the Doncaster September Meeting to-day, Capt. Greer's ch. c. Wildflower, by Gallinulo, out of Tragedy, won the St. Leger Stakes. J. W. Larnach's ch. c. Jeddah, by Janissary, out of Pilgrimage, was second, and A. Belmont's ch. c. Bridegroom II., by Rayon d'Or, out of St. Bridget, was third. Twelve ran.

The Cleveland Handicap Plate was won by Martin D. Rucker's b. h. King Hampton, by Merry Hampton, out of Echo, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old b. c. Elfin, by Sensation, out of Equality, being second, and W. M. Clarke's five-year-old ch. h. Prince Barcaldine, by Barcaldine, out of St. Olave, securing third place.

At Saugus, Mass.

SAUGUS, Mass., Sept. 7.—Two races that were unfinished yesterday were completed to-day at the Old Saugus track. Summary:

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400. (Unfinished yesterday.)

Leola, blk. m., by Greenlander, (Gillis and Durland)	5	3	1	1	3	2	1
Bertolus, ch. g., by Pactolus, (Blue)	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Goldbug, ch. g., (Chickering)	1	4	5	5	2	3	4
Justice Hayes, b. s., (McDonald and Lovett)	4	1	3	4	4	4	3
Whiting, b. s., (Skinner)	3	5	4	3	dr.		

Time—2:20¾; 2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:22; 2:19¼; 2:23; 2:25.

2:28 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400. (Unfinished yesterday.)

Happy Girl, b. m., by Happy West, (Trout)	1	1	4	1
Gagnaunt, ro. g., (Durland)	3	2	1	3
Clara, b. m., (Timothy)	4	4	2	2
Gertie, b. m., (McDonald and Orr)	2	3	3ds.	
Avis, g. m., (Proctor and Gillis)	5	dis.		

Time—2:19¾; 2:23¾; 2:22½; 2:20.

At Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—A thunderstorm broke up the racing at Charter Oak Park this afternoon, only one race being finished, the 2:12 pace, which was won by Winfield. Summary:

2:12 Pace. Purse, $1,500.

Winfield, br. g., (Gatcomb)	3	7	1	2	1	1
Jimmy B., b. g., (Lawrence)	5	1	2	4	3	3
Pussy Cat, gr. m., (Payne)	6	4	3	1	2	4
Sylvanway, b. m., (Hyde)	1	5	6	6	6	2
Hydrogen, b. h., (Hukens)	2	6	4	5	5	ro
Queen Vitello, b. m., (Rathbun)	7	6	5	3	4	ro
Sabilla, ch. m., (McCleary)	4	3	7	dr		
Alcinta, b. m., (Carpenter)	8	dis				

Time—2:10¼; 2:14¼; 2:13; 2:12¾; 2:14¼; 2:16½.

National Golf Tournament Entries.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Among the entries for the United States National Golf tournament are A. M. Coats, Milton F. Barger, James A. Stillman, Reginald Brooks, W. P. Thompson, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Foxhall P. Keene, and Victor Sorchan of the Newport Golf Club.

THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM.

Better Class of South Carolinians Said to be Against It.

From The Washington Post.

"A majority of the better class of people in our State are eternally opposed to a continuation of the dispensary system," said Mr. W. C. Boone of South Carolina, at the Ebbitt.

"The attempt of the State to conduct the sale of liquor has been the most gigantic failure, as every reasonable man who wasn't carried away by blind devotion to Tilmanism knew it would be. Every year the machine Democrats have been busy explaining why the dispensary failed in one of its chief aims—the reduction of taxation. Instead of lower taxes the people have been burdened with higher levies, and so the experiment of paternalism in the whisky traffic has not been the glittering success that Tillman and his henchmen have claimed.

"It has been an injury in more ways than one. Under the license system small towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants would get from the local tax paid in by one or more barrooms enough revenue to pay a town marshal and keep the streets in good repair. Under the present policy these villages get little or nothing from the State, and the money for police and public works must be borne by the towns themselves. It is true that a set of chronic loafers and saloon loungers, who were wont to sit around the grogshops and keep in a more or less state of chronic inebriety, has disappeared. The old-time drunkards have mostly vanished from the places that once knew them so well.

"But it must not be supposed from this that we have a golden era of temperance in South Carolina. Far from it. The character of the drinking has changed, but the imbibing goes on just as of yore. The fashion has changed—men can't drink over bars, and so they now keep their supply of corn and rye and bourbon in bottles. Every citizen has a bottle in his home or office. If he doesn't care to buy it from the State he can send over to Georgia for a case, and all that has to be done is to mark it, 'For personal use.' These magic words secure it from the intermeddling of the dispensary constables, for Judge Simonton holds that no citizen can be stopped from buying whatever he pleases for individual consumption.

"All in all, the dispensary is the boss humbug of the day."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, London; Judge John Davis, Washington, and L. S. Robertson, Oxford, England.

ASTOR—J. Ellen Foster, Washington, and Perry M. De Leon, Consul to the United States from Guayquil, Ecuador.

BUCKINGHAM—Roland H. De Courcy Corbett, Cork; President John R. Walsh of the Chicago National Bank, and Horatio Seymour, Marquette, Mich.

FIFTH AVENUE—John Maddox and Isaac Smith, Bradford, England; Dr. Angelo Orvieto, Florence, Italy, and T. Troves, Bologna.

HOLLAND—Dr. J. H. Spaulding, Paris; R. T. Bayliss, London, and H. W. Vivien, Wales.

HOFFMAN—R. Bell, England, and G. W. Bley, Bahia.

IMPERIAL—Postmaster J. D. Howard, Duluth, Minn.

MANHATTAN—F. G. Williamson, San José, Costa Rica; Sir Edwin Danes, London; Percy McElrath, Turin, Italy; R. C. Lehman, London, and Ernest N. Ruddock, London.

WESTMINSTER—Admiral Cervera and party.

WALDORF—W. A. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; William Dyson, England; W. B. McGrath, London, and Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army.

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Anteweith & Sons, Allegheny, Penn.; J. L. Anteweith, department store; Hotel Albert.

App & Prenitt, Evansville, Ind.; A. L. App, dressmaker; 125 East Twenty-eighth Street.

Beone & Bevin, Hicksville, Ohio; Herman H. Huber, clothing; 162 Jerome Avenue.

Brownson-Roakin Dry Goods Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; E. E. Brownson, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Benton, C. S., Louisville, Ky.; dressmaking; St. Denis Hotel.

Buckeye Portland Cement Company, Belfontaine, Ohio; E. Bartholomew, cement; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown & Hamilton, New Castle, Penn.; M. L. Blevins, millinery.

Burke & Sullivan, Troy, N. Y.; Miss Burke, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; C. S. Sanborn, notions and furnishing goods; Holland House.

Barie, William & Son, Saginaw, Mich.; W. Barie, Jr., carpets and upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; V. S. Slegier, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

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Dives Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. M. Nieswanger, silks and velvets, 9 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

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Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. J. Nabor, millinery; Miss K. A. Judge, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Frerker, R., Louisville, Ky.; dressmaking; St. Denis Hotel.

Grapp, G. F., Pittsburg, Penn.; grocer; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Goldman, L., & Son, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. L. Goldman, dry goods; 48 East Twenty-first Street.

Gilgan, J., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Gilgan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Grubbs & Hazelrigg, Mount Sterling, Ky.; C. D. Grubbs, dry goods; 34 West Thirty-second Street.

Gross, Mackie & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; J. S. Mackie, notions and cloaks; St. George Hotel.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. G. Kissinger, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Dyott, domestics; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss Donoghue, umbrellas; F. G. Hall, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Hermann & Green, Hazleton, Penn.; S. M. Hazelton, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Heyer Brothers, Boston, Mass.; E. W. Heyer, toys; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hurlbert, Mrs. L., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Herbring, H., Dallas, Oregon; dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Hutzler's, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; Charles Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Himelhock, R., Cairo, Mich.; Mrs. M. Himelhock, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Himelbach, R., Caro, Mich.; M. Himelbach, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Haseltine, William M. & Co., Delaware, Ohio; Mrs. H. M. Haseltine, dry goods.

Imwold, Kaiser & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Imwold, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Jacobs, Edward, Louisville, Ky.; L. Jacobs, millinery; 21 West Eighteenth Street.

Joyce, Miss, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss E. Wright, millinery.

Jordan, Marsh, & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. M. Dean, small wares, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. Kaufman, gloves, trimmings, laces, cloaks, and furs; E. H. Kaufman, dry goods, 443 Broadway; Holland House.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Kaufmann, dry goods, 699 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kohn & Blumenfield, Opelika, Ala.; J. Kahn, clothing; St. Nicholas Hotel.

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Lehman, Karl, Natchez, Miss.; jewelry; 209 East Sixty-first Street.

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Lehman, N., Suffolk, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Long, millinery and ribbons; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, jewelry; 487 Broadway.

Matlaw, H., Troy, N. Y., clothing; Grand Union Hotel.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, The, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. D. G. Sullivan, millinery and ribbons; 335 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions; 55 White Street.

Mohr Brothers, Savannah, Ga.; L. Mohr, clothing, 48 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

McKillip, Smith & Co., Burlington, Vt.; G. L. Bell, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Motherill, G. P., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Marks, O., St. Louis, Mo., millinery; Union Square Hotel.

Maguire, Charles, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Stevenson; Grand Hotel.

Morton, M., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss J. Dean, millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Mittledorf, D. & E., Richmond, Va.; E. Mittledorf, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Meyers, N. H., Jeffersonville, Ill.; clothier; St. Denis Hotel.

Newman, Louis, Buffalo, N. Y.; tailor; 172 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Otto Brothers, Marietta, Ohio; J. W. Otto, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

O'Callaghan, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. O'Callaghan, carpets; Hotel Vendome.

Parisn, Kate, Logansport, Ind.; millinery.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Alden, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Podraenic, A., Chicago, Ill., wall paper; Hotel Vendome.

Platt, George W., Company, Prattsburg, N. Y.; Ira C. Platt, hardware; St. Denis Hotel.

Reimeh, Mrs. K., Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. B. Hysner, millinery.

Rosenbaum, D. & J., Anderson, Ind.; Daniel Rosenbaum, jewelers, 186 Seventy-fifth Street.

Reimer, F. H., Chicago, Ill., wall paper; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Rosenheim, E., Roanoke, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Romer, Lovell & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. F. Lovell, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Reeves, Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Luffman, silks and velvets; C. A. Sparbeck, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Bendig, cloaks and suits; 60 Lispenard Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Spence, furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Milliard, millinery; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Fuller, furnishing goods; Gerard House.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces and embroideries; F. Robinson, small wares; J. Vose, silverware; Miss M. E. Sheridan, muslin underwear; 157 Duane Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. W. Rigney, art goods; 454 Broome Street.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss R. Klumpf, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Souder, Bright & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. L. Bright, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Seely & Read, Freeport, Ohio; F. A. Read, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Staley, P. A., Springfield, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

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Spaulding, Clarkson & Co., Lebanon, Ky.; W. R. Spaulding, dry goods, &c.; Oriental Hotel.

Siebert, Good & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Dan. Good, general merchandise; Broadway Central.

Siebert, Good & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. O. Siebert, general merchandise; Broadway Central.

Sterk Brothers, Minneota, Minn.; O. H. Sterk, general merchandise; Stevens House.

Tippet, Mrs. T. E., Oneida, N. Y.; T. E. Tippet, millinery; United States Hotel.

The Kauffman Lattimer Company, Columbus, Ohio; George B. Kauffman, wholesale drugs.

The Mayell & Hopp Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Lewis C. Hopp, druggist; St. Denis Hotel.

Turner, B. W., Richmond, Ky., dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Toms, H. S., Pawnee, O. T.; general merchandise; New York Hotel.

The Hub, Charleston, West Va.; L. Sonneton, clothing.

Voss, H., Wall Paper Company, St. Joe, Mo.; George Voss, wall paper; Hotel Metropole.

Van Holson, F. P., Rochester, N. Y.; wall paper, &c.; Hotel Gerlach.

Valley Dry Goods Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; A. V. Valley, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

White, Anna D., Wellsville, N. Y.; millinery; Bradford House.

Wise, Victor, Logansport, Ind.; dry goods.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss L. E. Overholser, dressmaking; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Ely, notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Wells, J. B., Sons & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. B. Hughes, domestics; Continental Hotel.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces and embroideries; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Whitner, C. K., Reading, Penn.; J. A. Britton, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wise, L. A., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; L. A. Wise, cloaks; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Wolf & Brother, Little Rock, Ark.; J. Wolf, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Woodburn, Cone & Steele, Franklin, Penn.; C. W. Cone, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. Pfeifer, linens; J. T. Jones, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Weil, H., Evansville, Ind.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Yeager, Charles H., Erie, Penn.; underwear, &c.; Union Square Hotel.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Times is glad to receive and print letters to the editor. It prints them with satisfaction and pleasure as an index of public opinion. It likes to know its readers' views on questions of the day, and it assures them that their contributions are welcome.

The Times is obliged to insist, however, that every writer of a letter to the editor must give his or her name and address, as a means of identification. The name will not be printed unless the writer of the letter consents, but we must know it. Letters not accompanied by the name and address of the writer will not be printed.

We must furthermore ask our friends to make their letters pithy and short. We receive a great many every day. We cannot find space for them all, but a short letter has a much better chance of getting printed than a long one.

It is by no means necessary that the writers of letters should agree with the opinions of The Times. This is a free country and the columns of The Times are freely opened to those who dissent from its views. We welcome controversy and invite criticism.

Make the letters short, sign or inclose your name and address, and lay on, with or against us.

THE ARMY AGAINST THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

There are one or two expressions in the statement of Gen. Miles which it might have been better to omit on the score of good taste. Although in form the work of another than the commanding General, and apparently not his own composition, it was given out by him to the press as an authorized statement of his position. In such a paper it of course ought not to be said that the General who assumes the responsibility behaved "generously" on one occasion and "magnanimously" upon another. About such expressions there is a reminiscence of the classical "Miles gloriosus" of the British Nelson, or of the American Winfield Scott. But we did not need these instances to prove that a trace of personal vanity is not only not incompatible with the character of a brave, loyal, and capable commander, but even seems to belong to the character.

We make this criticism at the outset because the expressions in question may to some minds break the tremendous force of Gen. Miles's statement, and because it is the only criticism to be made upon that statement. It is as evident from this deliberate review of the military history of the war with Spain as it has been from the reports of interviews with Gen. Miles that have been published in advance of his return, that he is "looking for trouble." He has been looking for it with particular eagerness ever since the Secretary of War encouraged Gen. Miles's subordinate, Gen. Shafter, to insubordination, and in effect promised him protection in insubordination. Gen. Miles has smitten the Secretary upon one cheek, and the Secretary has turned the other. Thereupon the General has smitten him upon that, and tweaked his nose and buffeted both his ears. After these vigorous operations the lacerated Secretary announces, with what calmness is left to him, that "Gen. Miles cannot get up any controversy with his department."

Can he not? How can controversy be avoided, under such charges, except by confession and resignation? Why should Gen. Miles not seek a controversy with the man who has smirched the fame of the United States Army? He is the official guardian of the honor of the army, and it is his business and his privilege to defend it. He cannot pretend to defend the frightful and disastrous blunders by which the army in its staff departments has been brought into disrepute. Only an Alger can have that hardihood. What the commanding General of the army can do is to show that every one of these frightful blunders has been the work, not of the trained and skilled officers of the United States Army, but of the incompetent civilians who have been put in, "by politics," to do the work which belongs to trained and skilled officers. An American soldier, jealous of the fame of the American Army, is in duty bound to defend it, and this duty is especially incumbent upon the commanding General. He has not only the right but the duty of vindicating himself as well as the officers under him. It is his duty to show that his plans and arrangements would have prevented the blunders that have brought disgrace from the rear upon the army which has covered itself with so much glory at the front. If these blunders were the work of ignorant and presumptuous civilians, and if they all proceeded from the one ignorant and presumptuous civilian who has turned the War Department into a den of "politics," and has sat there for all these months, presiding over chaos and radiating incompetency, then it is the duty of the commanding General to make the facts known. It is his duty to seek a controversy with the man who has brought reproach upon the army and the Nation. It is his duty to "look for trouble" with the source of all the trouble.

Considering the provocation to a "controversy" that the Secretary of War has already had, and the spurns that his patient demerit has endured from Gen. Miles, it is unlikely that this fresh provocation will move him. If he moves at all it will probably be upon the score of Gen. Miles's insubordination. But even here he has no case. The Secretary of War is merely the representative of the Commander in Chief, his organ for the government of the army, as the Adjutant General is of the Secretary of War. To the deep discredit, we truly regret to say, of the President, to the unmerited disgrace of the United States Army, and to the grievous injury of the Nation, Secretary Alger continues, in spite of the accumulated proofs of his incapacity, to fill that place. But Gen. Miles had his instructions direct from the President. Gen. Miles is better entitled to describe Secretary Alger than Gen. Sherman was to describe Secretary Stanton as "a mere clerk," and with what face could that Secretary complain of the insubordination of Gen. Miles, who had in effect told Gen. Shafter not to mind what Gen. Miles said? Gen. Miles's manifesto is not even a "commendable indiscretion," like that of Gen. Merritt when Secretary Alger undertook to hamper and cripple the expedition to Manila. It is the performance of a solemn duty which the commanding General of the army owes to the army. Gen. Miles has the honor of commanding the gallant little army, which, according to expert foreign testimony, is the bravest and most efficient for its size in the world. Its good name has been smirched by the frightful incompetency that has been shown to exist behind the fighting line. The plans of its General have been thwarted, its officers and men have been maltreated and starved, and the lives of thousands of them thrown away. It is Gen. Miles's place to show that it was not the army that is responsible for the outrages of which it is a victim, but the War Department which has packed the staff with incompetents. He is in the right to seek a controversy, in the right to look for trouble. The responsibility for this hideous mismanagement has been fixed. It is immediately upon Russell A. Alger. It is ultimately upon William McKinley, who put him, and who keeps him, where he is. Gen. Miles has given Secretary Alger a chance to reject his responsibility. The Secretary of War has concluded that it were better for him to sit down under the accusations of the commanding General than to endeavor to refute them. That also the country will note, and will note it with gratitude to Gen. Miles, who has defended the honor of the army which Secretary Alger has done his utmost to destroy.

SOLDIERS AND RAILROADS.

It was curious that two plain manifestations of the marvelous incapacity of the general staff of the army should have been made in New York City in one day. Yet such was the case on Tuesday, and people can only wonder how such stupidity can exist without any outburst of official wrath. It seems to the lay mind no formidable problem to move 800 persons from one given point to another at a given time. The railroads perform this feat scores of times during the excursion season, and so successfully that when the next excursion season comes around they find plenty of patrons. If the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army had the excursion business on its hands, people who started for Niagara Falls on the Saturday before Labor Day might hope to get back in time for their Thanksgiving dinners, but not much sooner.

In the two instances referred to the railroads were ready to perform their part of the task, and if they had been let alone they would have done it in a satisfactory manner. But in the case of the Eighth Ohio Regiment the Colonel commanding was ordered to take his men to the station early in the morning, but the railway people were not directed to take them away. The result was that the men stood in the blazing sunlight from 8 o'clock in the morning till 1 in the afternoon, waiting until the commanding officer could induce the Quartermaster's Department at Washington to wire the proper orders for their transportation. And even then the department proved unequal to the task of sending the companies each to its own town, and furnished the whole regiment with transportation to Columbus.

The other case was that of several regiments which arrived from Puerto Rico on the transport Chester. The story of the arrangements for the steady dispatch of these troops to their homes was published before they arrived, and it appeared as if it might be accomplished without any hitch. But here again the inability of the Quartermaster's Department to let a railway company do what it could have done without trouble was displayed. A Quartermaster's clerk boarded the Chester and told the military officer in command of the Pennsylvania troops that his orders had been changed. This officer, being a military man, refused to accept information of that sort, but landed, went to the Army Building, telephoned to headquarters, and learned (probably to his utter amazement) that the clerk's story was true.

Now what majestic numskull was responsible for that astounding performance? Is there no one in the Quartermaster's Department sufficiently acquainted with military methods to know that no Colonel would accept orders for his regiment on the mere verbal statement of a clerk? Why were not proper military orders issued to Col. Case? The failure to issue them kept his men on board the Chester several hours, and completely upset the well prepared plans of the railway company which was to transport the soldiers to their homes.

It really seems as if what were most needed at present was a corporal and a guard of eight men to sit on the Quartermaster General's head and keep him quiet, and the issue of an order to the railroad companies to do what he cannot—send the men home.

MORE VICTIMS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Again the North German Lloyd Steamship Company appears before the public in an evil light as a grossly mismanaged corporation. From the statements of responsible persons printed in The Times this morning it appears that in addition to the peril of falling a victim to the self-preservative habits of the officers and crew in case of disaster, a passenger who trusts himself to a ship of this line runs the risk of being shamefully defrauded and made wretched during the entire voyage through the overcrowding due to the greed and want of principle of this now notorious company. The Elbe disaster showed how slight a chance of rescue a passenger, especially a woman passenger, has when a North German Lloyd steamship founders. The indecent treatment of the cabin passengers who arrived at this port aboard the Königin Luise on Tuesday shows that the engagement of staterooms and the payment of passage money are not regarded by this company as constituting a contract which it is bound to respect.

The overcrowding of the Königin Luise was outrageous. We are informed that the inspector's certificate allows her to carry only 205 first-cabin and 78 second-cabin passengers, 283 in all. But on this trip the Königin Luise brought out 357 first and second cabin passengers. The consequences of this overcrowding are vividly described by the tortured and indignant passengers. Ladies found their staterooms invaded by other passengers, the stewards impudently insisted on thrusting strangers into rooms against the protests of their occupants who had engaged and paid for their exclusive use. The meal service was necessarily abominable, passengers being compelled to eat in the ladies' saloon, in passageways, on deck, and even in the filthy smoking room. No passenger could secure adequate attention during the voyage, and the comfortable use of any of the accommodations of the ship was impossible.

This is primarily of course an exhibition of the greed of the North German Lloyd Company. It is also a peculiarly vile form of swindling. The victims of the swindle are helpless. A guest who is ill-treated at a hotel can pack his trunks and leave. Once on board the Königin Luise the outraged and defrauded passengers were at the mercy of this faithless company, from whose agents and employés they of course got no satisfaction. The prospectus of the North German Lloyd Company advertises to its intending patrons the cabin passenger capacity of the Königin Luise. The number was exceeded by nearly one hundred. The consequence was a complete and ruthless violation of every part of the company's contract with its passengers save only the bringing them from Europe to America. The acceptance of money and the promise to reserve accommodations bind the company to give the passenger the comforts and attentions that all the world expects to receive in the first or second cabin of an Atlantic liner. That agreement and contract were flagrantly violated in the case of every one of the cabin passengers of the Königin Luise. Had there been rough weather or a collision, we know from the story of this company's steamer Elbe what would have been the fate of the unfortunate men and women who came over on the Königin Luise.

During the late war the North German Lloyd Company showed its eager sympathy with Spain by its repeated and finally successful efforts to sell some of its steamships for use as cruisers in the Spanish Navy. The war is over, but one might almost be persuaded that the North German Lloyd was still animated by its Spanish sympathies with a wish to persecute the few Americans who still patronize its ships. We presume, however, that the company's opportunity to inflict punishment on its American passengers will be of short duration. A steamship company that treats its passengers as the Elbe and Königin Luise victims were treated and ostentatiously sells ships for war purposes to the public enemy of its chief customer is not likely to be often exposed to censure on the score of overcrowded steamers.

PARLOR CARS ON THE ELEVATED ROADS.

Certain residents of this city have ventured the suggestion that traveling on the elevated road would be more comfortable—for them—if class distinctions were drawn among its patrons to the extent of permitting those who are able and willing to pay 10 cents instead of 5 for each trip to ride in special cars set apart for their accommodation. That the proponents of this scheme appreciate the dangers incidental to identification with it, especially at a time when the politicians are awakening from their Summer lethargy, is made amusingly evident by the haste with which they deny in advance the inevitable charge of considering themselves better than common folks. "We dearly love the workingman," say the would-be reformers of urban transit, "but—but—" and then they get a little vague as they try to say, at once frankly and inoffensively, that the marks of honest toil are often most admirable when viewed from a considerable distance.

This caution is explicable, but probably it is not necessary, certainly it should not be. In the first place, the sons of toil are not much moved, nowadays, by demagogic appeals to their unintelligence, and in the second place, there is no earthly reason, except, possibly, in the wording of the company's charter, why the elevated road should not sell two qualities of transportation instead of one, or, for that matter, any number of qualities for which there is a demand.

Obviously it would be no more undemocratic for the Manhattan Company to run two kinds of cars than it is for surface steam railways to do the same thing, or than it is for a hotel keeper to lodge Lazarus in an upper chamber opening on a blank wall, and Dives in a first floor suite fronting the avenue. The only tenable argument against the "parlor car" proposition is that to establish such a service might increase the discomfort from overcrowding in cheaper vehicles. In the present condition of its traffic the company need not worry about that very much.

Whether the Manhattan Directors will even consider the suggestion is more than doubtful. The circumstance that it is spoken of as an "improvement" will prejudice it in their minds, and pleasant as would be to them the thought of possible future profits from the innovation, the certainty of an immediate outlay of large proportions would turn the pleasure, it is to be feared, into vastly more effectual pain.

There must be something about the air of Puerto Rico that makes the island really and hopefully our own. As Spanish as Cuba, in one sense, in another Puerto Rico is not Spanish at all. The inhabitants, native and alien alike, look ahead instead of backward, and they demonstrate a most commendable inclination to recognize accomplished facts. Even the official and military classes are different from their colleagues a few hundred miles to the westward. Confronted by the same misfortunes, they make the best of the situation instead of the worst, yield gracefully to irresistible force instead of attempting a ludicrous resistance to it, and adopt a policy of courteous behavior instead of sullenly waiting as long as possible before admitting the thing that is. Gen. Macias is acting like a gentleman, which is much, and like a man of wisdom, which, if not more, is not at all less. He and Admiral Cervera and Gen. Toral apparently belong to quite another class than that which includes Weyler, Blanco, and their like. It will be interesting to see which class will be the more popular in Spain, which the more influential in national affairs.

Derision of the Government's weather prophets is something with which The Times has little sympathy, for it remembers that the forecasters never claimed infallibility, and it knows that the proportion of their successes to their failures is very far from discreditable either to their science or to themselves. It must be confessed, however, that the Weather Bureau has of late been—unlucky. The cooling shower that came yesterday afternoon was first promised for last Friday, and since then the prognosticators have made misguesses with deplorable pertinacity. Whether or not the modern students of the elements admit that "all signs fail in a dry time," we do not know. Probably they would scorn to admit anything asserted by the ancients, whose field of observation was narrow, and whose trust was placed in indications considerably less trustworthy than those of aneroid barometers, but—it has been a dry time and the signs have failed. As for the theory that our recent sufferings were due to the substitution of Mr. Emery, a comparatively young man, for the experienced Dunn there is nothing in it. The art of weather prediction is not half so difficult and abstruse as some people believe, and one man who knows the accepted formulae can work them about as well as another. By the way, when will the bureau chiefs reveal to the public the fact that thunderstorms do not cool the air, but that cool air produces thunderstorms? That cart has been in front of that horse about long enough.

People who, remembering how little is directly proved by the confession and suicide of Lieut. Col. Henry, are surprised by the marked change in French public sentiment that has ensued, should take into account the peculiar affection which our sometime allies and friends have for the picturesque, the startling, the sensational—in short, for the coup de théâtre. The Parisians used to say that they knew Dreyfus was guilty because he was condemned by a group of men honorable by profession. The chances are that what convinced them was that great "scene" when the Captain's sword was broken. There was proof for you! The thought of innocence not compatible with the events of that dreadful day, and the interests of art, like the interest of the General Staff, were involved in the maintenance of the judgment. But now there has been another coup de théâtre and the first one is forgotten.

THE REGULARS NOT NEGLECTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to a letter published in your columns this morning, signed "A Loyal American," we beg to inform the writer that the point made in that letter was considered by us two weeks ago, and that the regulars have been cared for to the extent of two large boatloads of supplies and clothing.

We sent a special committee from this organization, consisting of Mr. S. C. Mead, our Assistant Secretary, and Mr. W. R. Corwine, also of this office, to investigate the conditions as they existed at Camp Wikoff. These gentlemen spent two days and two nights living in the camp and circulating among the men, and on their return made a report which was to the effect that the volunteers were so well provided for by their friends that they did not think it worth while to expend time or money in doing anything for them, except, perhaps, such of them as came from the Far West; but that the regulars, the men who stormed the heights of San Juan—with all due respect to the other forces engaged—who placed Santiago practically at our mercy, were ill and suffering from a lack of the necessaries of life and of proper protection against the weather, to the extent of thousands.

Nobody seemed to say or think anything about them, and the newspapers gave them little credit. Yet these two gentlemen said they believed the association ought to concentrate its energies, its money, and such other funds as it could raise, in taking care of these men. We followed their advice. We dispatched a boatload of food supplies, consisting of such delicacies and nourishing food as sick men could eat and assimilate. We ordered a second boatload of supplies, soliciting contributions therefor. For the second boatload we received in contributions, outside of what we did ourselves, something like $6,000, every penny of which was expended for food, supplies, and whatever else was necessary. In addition, we received contributions of food and liquors, and these gentlemen took down a second boatload to the value of $10,000 or $11,000, including, in addition to food supplies, a lot of underclothing, every particle of which was distributed to the regulars and to the hospitals.

These men had never complained; in fact they did not complain directly to our committee. As a rule we found that the officers were doing all that they could do for the men, and many an officer was completely broken up over the condition in which his men were, a condition which he was powerless to change.

We believe we did some good. Certainly we tried to. And we have on file many letters from many of the officers of the regular troops in camp stating that the men had benefited largely by what we had done, and thanking us from full hearts for our efforts.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK. WILLIAM F. KING, President.
New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

SICK SOLDIERS TRAVELING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me add my quota of information regarding the way our brave soldiers are being shipped from Montauk. I left Bay Shore, L. I., on the 6:56 P. M. train yesterday, (Labor Day.) That train left Montauk at 1 P. M. We were due at Long Island City at 8:17, but were late, as usual. We came over the old road, stopping at every small way station, when the heat, smoke, and cinders were stifling. Fancy it—over seven hours to run 100 miles! Bad enough if one is well, but heart-breaking to the trainload of poor, sick fellows. The box cars were full, but there was ample room in the parlor car for at least ten sick and weary men.

I found one poor fellow asleep on the platform, and paid for a seat for him in my car. These invalids were fed at 1 o'clock, and had had nothing else en route. Fortunately the Red Cross, God bless them, were at hand at the station at Long Island City, and ready and willing to help all.

Now it seems to me that if they can get up express trains for the officials when they visit Montauk, common humanity would prompt the railroad to furnish quick, comfortable transportation to the sick and injured. It's a crying shame, and you are doing great good to hammer the incompetent ones in high places. H.

New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers are full of heart-breaking stories of the criminal ill-treatment and consequent unnecessary suffering of our brave, patriotic soldiers. We all feel that many scandals are to be unearthed and that the guilty will be held in execration forever. Doubtless a great deal of suffering results from our perniciously wrong system in the staff departments of the army, but in spite of this bad system, much of the terrible state of affairs might have been avoided had it not been for the "abhorrent forces" of mercenary politics that seem to have been omnipotent with the Administration at Washington. There is but one man who is ultimately responsible, for, without the acquiescence of the President of the United States these things need not have been. If he wishes to find the real culprit, I commend to his consideration what Nathan said unto David. KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

HIDES AND CALFSKINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When last year, to the amazement of the tanning industry of this country, a duty of 15 per cent. on hides was proposed and effectually inserted in the Dingley tariff, the Custom House authorities insisted also upon levying the same duty of 15 per cent. on calfskins in the raw. The trade at large paid the duty under protest and finally the Board of Appraisers decided that calfskins should come in free, as before, under the terms of the new tariff.

It was impossible for the Treasury Department to determine the dividing line between calfskins and hides, and, as the Treasury levied duty on everything above twenty pounds, importers again protested, and the case was again brought before the Board of Appraisers and, according to the Government's own witnesses, the dividing line was fixed at twenty-five pounds, as nowhere in the world the term of hide is applied to anything below that weight. The rule of dividing line between hides and calfskins has been at twenty-five pounds, as long back as anybody in the trade can remember. The Government appealed from this decision, and now has the audacity to claim that any salted calfskin above ten pounds is to be considered a hide.

We protest against this ruling, which is arbitrary in the worst degree, and is a flagrant proof of the incompetency of our ultra-protectionists. An important industry, which does not require any protection, is handicapped in the interest of a few who have influence enough to get the Treasury Department to act in such an arbitrary manner. Our Government cannot afford to be unjust. France and Spain have been unjust in the past, but they are suffering for it now. CHARLES T. DAVIS.

No. 15 Vandewater Street, New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

THE NEED OF TREES IN OUR STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appalling list of deaths and prostrations from heat within the past few days should draw the attention of our citizens to the intolerable conditions that prevail in our brick and stone baked city. Residents in the more favored districts have suffered sufficiently to lead them to seek in future the relief that will come by having trees planted in front of their houses.

The cooling effects of trees are recognized both by scientists and laymen, but the crying need for tree-lined streets is to be found in the tenement-house districts where the sufferings of the poor are indescribable. The tenants themselves cannot plant trees in front of houses they do not own, but they will give the preference on hiring apartments to those streets and houses that have trees. It is therefore to the pecuniary interest of landlords to set out trees. This can be done in the Fall season with advantage and at a very small cost. The benefit to the health of the city would be incalculable.

With the object lesson of the intolerably hot days of this Summer fresh in our memories it is a good time to resolve that the unsightly condition of our treeless streets should no longer be a reproach to us.

The grateful shade of trees can be obtained within a few years by planting the quick-growing varieties of hardy trees which seem best suited to the conditions that prevail here.

The Tree-Planting Association of New York City, whose office is at 64 White Street, will send free to all inquirers by mail, full particulars as to the most suitable varieties to plant, together with the names of nurserymen and the cost for the completed work.

AN OFFICER OF THE TREE-PLANTING ASSOCIATION.

New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

Khartoum and Omdurman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article on the Soudan fight printed by you to-day, second paragraph, I am made to say that Omdurman is separated from Khartoum "by the Blue Nile, which is here about 1,000 yards wide." I intended to say the White Nile. I shall be much obliged if you will publish this correction. H. G. PROUT.

New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

Spain a "Thistle," America a "Fig."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not always that a letter of half a column in The Times can be completely answered in two words; yet such is that by Helene M. Erni, in your issue for Sept. 5. We have but to note the ripe fruits of Catholicism on the one hand and evangelism on the other. All may be summed up in the words "Spain—America." The latter is a "fig," the former a "thistle."

REV. WAYLAND SPAULDING,
Bedford Park, New York City, Sept. 5, 1898.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION NOW.

From The Call (Philadelphia) (Ind.)

Dewey and Merritt, by their joint achievement in capturing the City of Manila, have clinched the argument for the retention of the Philippines.

From The Inter-Ocean, (Chicago,) (Rep.)

The situation, therefore, can be stated in a dozen words: The American people want the Philippines, and no foreign power opposes their taking the islands.

From The Philadelphia North American, (Rep.)

There can be no question that by the capture of Manila the problem involved in the ultimate disposition of the Philippines has been essentially changed and materially simplified.

From The Providence Journal (Ind.)

Manila was going to be ours anyway, but there is undeniably a certain satisfaction in knowing that we took it without permission, and in the good, old-fashioned way, by force and arms.

From The Newburg Daily Register, (Dem.)

Col. Roosevelt's boom for Governor seems to be growing with great rapidity. It is quite probable that he will be nominated, despite the earnest efforts of certain beneficiaries of the Black administration.

From The Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

The way for the adjustment of the fretting issues of the war has been clearly blazed by the masterly ability of Dewey and Merritt, as the Philippine Islands are now in actual military possession of the United States.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

Are the Philippines ours by right of conquest? There is no question of doubt concerning Manila and the entire island of Luzon, the richest and most important of the group, but have all the other islands been surrendered to us? It would seem so.

From The Post Intelligencer (Seattle) (Rep.)

Seattle is placed on record as favoring the retention of the Philippine Islands. This step was taken after careful consideration of the subject and after the views of those who are opposed have been given due weight.

From The Public Ledger (Philadelphia) (Ind.)

Admiral Dewey's last victory is one of the greatest importance, not because it seals the fate of the Philippines—for that still remains to be determined by the Peace Commission—but because it simplifies the problem of what disposition to make of them.

From The Argus, (Middletown, N. Y.,) (Dem.)

It begins to look as if Platt had made up his mind that it is necessary to accept Col. Roosevelt as his candidate for Governor in order to prevent Black's renomination. Platt has small use for a Governor whom he cannot control, and Roosevelt would certainly be a rough rider in the Executive Chamber, but Platt probably prefers to take chances with him rather than reward with a renomination Black's violation of all the pledges made when he was given his first nomination.

From The Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

The President can take the title at the flood for himself and for his country. Never again will he have such an opportunity to make a reputation for himself. Never again will his country have such a chance to secure so much valuable territory at so little cost. If, through timidity, shortsightedness, or a desire to placate the Mugwumps or Bourbon Democrats, the Philippines are allowed to slip through the fingers of the United States now, the loss will be irreparable. This country will withdraw from the Asiatic part of the Pacific forever.

NUGGETS.

Another Instance.

"Maud says she is madly in love with her new wheel."

"Huh! Another case where man is displaced by machinery."—Indianapolis Journal.

Encouraging.

"Dear Charley," wrote the volunteer's sweetheart, "what a lovely lot of kisses I will give you when you get home! I have been practicing all the time you were gone."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Value of Advertising.

A Colorado gentleman advertised for a well-preserved skeleton, and shortly after the paper was out an old maid of his town appeared in her best bib and tucker and asked him if his intentions were honorable. —Denver Evening Post.

Remarks About a Scapegoat.

The Inter Ocean, which is printed in the town of Chicago, says: "Alger is used only as a scapegoat for the Mugwumps." The Inter Ocean is the pleasant poster on which the scapegoat would fain—but cannot—appease its hunger for whitewash.—St. Louis Republic.

Got the Name Wrong.

"I see," said the Michigan young man, who has a place in the War Department, "that Gen. Miles started home from Puerto Rico on the Obdam."

"That's a mistake," replied his superior. "They've telescoped the name of the boat. It's the O. B. Dam."—Cleveland Leader.

FRENCH HONOR.

He lied like a soulless craven,
Perjuring tongue and pen.
He lied, while the halls of Justice
Grew rank as a noisome fen.
He wrought the despair of the guiltless
With never a pang of ruth,
Yet, pledged by the "honor of a soldier,"
At last he spake the truth!

Search in the tomb of Bayard
The ashes of that flame,
The honor that made no phrases,
That gave itself no name;
Ye who would save your nation,
Revive it if ye can—
The clear, old-fashioned honor—
The honor of a man.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN NERVOUS.

Wilhelmina Begs Enthusiastic Multitude to Keep Hats on and Refrain from Cheering.

GRAND HISTORICAL PAGEANT

Tromp, De Ruyter, and William III. Escorted by British Guards, Among Personages Represented in Procession at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.—About 50,000 working people, with bared heads, gathered on the Damplatz this morning under a scorching sun, waiting to catch a glimpse of the young Queen of Holland. The sovereign, however, sent an aide de camp to the place with the request that the spectators put their hats on. This thoughtfulness on the part of the Queen was greatly appreciated by the immense crowd, and evoked tremendous cheering from the waiting multitude.

The Queen subsequently listened to the singing of a grand chorus by 2,000 scholars. She appeared nervous and unstrung, and had requested that her subjects refrain from cheering. The people respected the young Queen's wish to the letter, and when the singing by the scholars had ended an absolute silence prevailed, which was more oppressive than the mighty cheers which had previously been given.

The two Queens watched the public entertainments, and also saw the exhibition of the Netherlands Gymnastic League.

Then followed the most picturesque event of the week, a procession illustrating the different epochs of Dutch history. It included squads of soldiery of the successive periods. One group impersonated William the Silent and the nobles of his reign, and another represented Prince Maurice on horseback and in armor, reproducing the famous State Museum portrait. The uniforms of the ancient artillery companies were faithfully copied from old engravings.

Tromp, De Ruyter, and the other seventeenth century Admirals appeared on a triumphal car, modeled like a line of battleship, and bearing flags which had been captured in battle.

Another group was composed of navigators, explorers, and others commanded by Frederich Henry, their followers carrying captured Spanish standards. The representation of William III. was escorted by British guards.

The last division of the procession illustrated arts and crafts, including cars with tableaus, reproducting paintings of the Dutch masters.

In spite of the orders that no members of royal families or of the nobility of any other country than Holland be admitted to the coronation ceremonies, Lord Rosebery, who had been on board Baron de Rothschild's yacht Rona, attended incognito.

LI HUNG CHANG DISMISSED.

The Great Chinese Statesman's Fall from Power Brought About by Great Britain.

PEKIN, Sept. 7.—Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. It is presumed this was done in accordance with the demand which, it was rumored, the British Minister here, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, was instructed to make on account of the general partiality of the great Chinaman to Russia, culminating in Great Britain being deprived of the contract for the Pekin-Hankow Railroad, by giving the Russo-Chinese Bank financial control of the road.

Li Hung Chang was, among other things, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Chinese Foreign Office. On Aug. 15 it was reported in London that the British Foreign Office intended to demand that the Chinese Government dismiss Li Hung Chang from power, on the ground that he was responsible for the recent anti-British attitude of the Chinese Foreign Office.

It was also asserted at the same time that the British Foreign Office had under consideration the question of seizing the Taku forts at the mouth of the Pekin River, and the City of Tien-Tsin, the Port of Pekin, in the event of China refusing to comply with this demand, holding all until the compliance of China was assured.

This is not the first time Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. In November, 1895, he fell into disfavor and was deprived of his Yellow Jacket and other decorations and removed from the office of Viceroy of the great Province of Chihli, though he retained the title of Grand Secretary. His disgrace, however, was not of long duration, and he soon afterward represented China at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, made a tour of Europe, and visited this country while on his way back to China.

Li Hung Chang was among those whom Gen. Grant characterized as the four really great men he had met during his tour of the world, the other three being Lord Beaconsfield, (Benjamin Disraeli,) Prince Bismarck, and Gambetta, the French statesman.

EARL OF WINCHELSEA DEAD.

Was Accused of Having Accepted Money from Promotor Hooley.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Earl of Winchelsea, who was one of the peers Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, claimed to have paid in order to induce him to serve as a Director of one of the companies floated, died yesterday at his country seat. Haverholme Priory, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

He never knew of the accusations, as he was very ill when they were made. Counsel for the Earl, however, filed a disclaimer in his behalf.

JAMAICA MAY JOIN CANADA.

Agitation Now for Admission of the Island to the Dominion.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 7.—The promoters of the movement for bringing about the annexation of Jamaica to the United States, having failed to secure popular support because of the color prejudice, are now agitating for admission to the Canadian Dominion.

Their efforts in this direction promise to prove more successful, but before adopting definite measures, the promoters wish to see the result of the efforts of the Barbados Conference to secure relief for the sugar and other industries of the British West Indies.

KAISER TO SUPPRESS STRIKES.

Says Bill to Punish Labor Agitators Will Be Submitted to Reichstag.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Emperor William of Germany, it is announced in a dispatch from Oeynhausen, Province of Westphalia, speaking at a banquet there yesterday evening and referring to the prosperous agriculture and industry of Westphalia, touched significantly upon the Labor bill to be submitted to the Reichstag during the present year.

He said it would provide for the imprisonment at hard labor of any one seeking to prevent wrokmen who were willing to work from pursuing their vocation, and would also provide for the punishment of those who even incited them to strike.

His Majesty also expressed the hope that the representatives of the people would support his efforts to protect national labor.

AMERICAN'S DEATH IN LONDON.

Coroner's Jury Finds that Morel Succumbed to Alcoholism.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A Coroner's jury has rendered a verdict to the effect that the death of George, or Julian, Morel, supposed to be an American newspaper man, who arrived here on Aug. 10, and who was found dead in his bedroom in a tavern on Sept. 2, resulted from alcoholism.

The evidence produced at the inquest showed that Mr. Morel had plenty of money, which he spent lavishly. He told the proprietor of the tavern where he lodged that he was the editor of an American mining journal and spent several months each year in London. He also said he had a wife and four children in the United States. To a cabman whom he had hired continuously the three weeks he imparted the information that his wife was living, but that he had lost his only child.

Among the papers of the deceased was found a letter from "Mme. Morel, Boulogne."

The Coroner said that Mr. Morel appeared to have got into straitened circumstances after spending his money, and that the cause of his death was clear.

The police officials retain the deceased's letters and personal property, including a gold watch and chain.

GERMAN DRAGOONS CASHIERED.

Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Involved in a Gambling Scandal.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—A painful scandal has arisen in one of the regiments of the Dragoon Guards, where the officers have been playing baccarat for high stakes of late. Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg lost £3,000 ($15,000) and Lieut. Goetze his entire fortune at one sitting. A quarrel arose between the latter and another officer, which led to a challenge.

The Colonel of the regiment reported the matter to the Emperor. Angered by the disregard of his prohibition of gambling, Emperor William summoned Prince Alfred to his presence and ordered him to take leave of absence until Sept. 30. The other two officers were cashiered.

A good deal of comment has been caused by the fact that Lieut. von Brusewitz, who was sentenced to three years and twenty days' imprisonment for a dueling affair, shortly after he had achieved notoriety by running a laboring man through with his sword for accidentally knocking the Lieutenant's chair in a café, has been liberated a year before the expiration of the term.

NITROGEN AND WHEAT.

Prof. Crookes's Address Before the British Science Association.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 7.—At the opening of the British Association for the Advancement of Science here to-day President Crookes devoted his inaugural address chiefly to the theory that the world's wheat supply will fail to keep pace with the needs of the growing population beyond the year 1931.

The supply of fixed nitrogen, mostly in the form of nitrate of soda, was not inexhaustible, he said, and might come to an end. The store of nitrogen in the atmosphere was practically unlimited, and its fixation for use as manure was one of the great discoveries awaiting the ingenuity of chemists.

He expressed the opinion that a solution of the problem might be found in burning nitrogen in the air by means of a powerful electric current, and suggested that Niagara Falls could thus produce fixed nitrogen at a cost of £5 ($25) per ton. The artificial production of nitrate, in his judgment, might increase the production of wheat to thirty bushels an acre.

However, future generations, instead of trusting mainly to wheat, would probably trust more and more to the exuberant tropical food stuffs.

Passengers Coming on the Trave.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 7.—Among the passengers on the Trave, which sailed today for New York are John Price Wetherill and family, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop, East Orange, N. J.; Robert Von Cleff and family, Jersey City; Mme. Gadsky; Dr. Emil Graning, New York, and M. Tuska and family, New York.

Discount Rates Advanced in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 7.—Another prejudicial result of the alarm produced by the activity of small bands of marauders in connection with the Cacerist and other agitations was seen to-day when the banks advanced the discount rate from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum.

Prof. Dietrich Dead.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Prof. Dietrich, Chief Constructor of the German Navy, is dead.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

Mr. Toru Hoshi, Elected to Parliament, May Be Succeeded in Washington by Mr. Hatoyama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Toru Hoshi, has been elected to the Japanese Parliament, and as a result will retire from the post at Washington, the present indications being that his successor will be Mr. Hatoyama, a leading member of Count Okuma's party, a prominent lawyer of Tokio, and a man well versed in American affairs, being a graduate of Yale.

Mr. Hoshi left here some weeks ago on a leave of absence, in order to participate in the Parliamentary elections, his purpose being to return this Fall. He had been mentioned for a Cabinet portfolio, and it was thought he might take either the Ministry of Justice or of Foreign Affairs. His election removes him to the legislative field.

The appointment of his successor to Washington is attracting much interest in Japan, owing to the interest Japan takes in the determination of the Philippine question. Mr. Hatoyama, whose name is most prominently mentioned, is particularly well qualified for the post here, owing to his familiarity with the language and his long residence in the United States.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

American Enterprise, Capital, and Manufactures Wanted to Develop the Resources of the Dominion.

QUEBEC, Sept. 7.—The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General of Canada, is sanguine in the belief that the international conference which reconvenes here Sept. 20 will succeed finally in reaching an adjustment of all questions before it, and that the treaty which will be formulated will be approved by both countries.

"There is no question," said he, "that the matter of broader trade relations is at present the stumbling block before the joint commission, but I believe that, as the discussion goes on, the Canadians and Americans will come together. It is true, as the Americans maintain, that their country is much larger and richer than ours, and that we and not they are seeking for reciprocal relations, but it is also true that Canada has great resources yet undeveloped. In this respect we offer great inducements to the United States.

"What we want is American enterprise, American capital, and American manufactures. If this country were opened to the Americans it would be developed with wonderful rapidity, and all of us, Americans and Canadians, would be greatly benefited. We should have a clear and common field of commerce and manufacturing from the southern boundary of the United States to the northern boundary of British Columbia.

"Of course it will come to that in time, but the Canadians are getting in a hurry about it, and I believe that before the joint high commission adjourns finally very important steps will have been taken in the way of solving the great problem of trade relations. Certainly the conference is giving us a great deal of light in that direction, and, I hope, is bringing us much closer together."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Second Examination for Appointees as Examiners May Be Held.

Another warm controversy between applicants for educational positions and officials of the Board of Education is expected to result from the recent examination of candidates for the vacancies in the Board of Examiners. There were twenty-eight applicants for the four openings on the board, all of which were put through the preliminary examinations, which were very severe in character. Only five proved eligible for nomination by Superintendent Maxwell.

No one passed in the section devoted to mathematics, or science, and as the successful candidates only represent two branches, language and physical geography, together with history, it is thought that only two of them will be selected. It is deemed necessary by Dr. Maxwell to call another examination, as he feels he is entitled to a specialist on mathematics and one on science upon the Board of Examiners.

Capt. Jose Marti Arrives.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamer Ithaka from Nassau were Capt. José Marti and Lieut. Bernardo Figueredo, both of Gen. Garcia's staff, Cuban Army, and Messrs. Elysio Cardoso, Casimiro Martinez, and Simon Ayuso. Cuban merchants.

DERVISHES' AWFUL LOSSES

Gen. Kitchener Reports 11,000 Slain, 16,000 Wounded, and Nearly 4,000 Prisoners.

ARABS AFTER THE KHALIFA

Five Hundred Pursuing Him on Camels—In His Anxiety to Escape He Is Dropping His Wives Along the Road.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The British War Office has received a dispatch from Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, dated from Omdurman on Monday last, saying that over 500 Arabs, mounted on camels, were dispatched after the fugitive Khalifa Abdullah that morning.

The dervish leader, he says, was reported to be moving with such speed that some of his wives had been dropped along the road followed by him.

Referring to the losses sustained by the dervishes in Saturday's battle, the Sirdar continues:

"Officers have been counting the dervish bodies on the field and report the total number of dead found as about 10,800. From the numbers of wounded who have crawled to the river and town, it is estimated that 16,000 were wounded.

"Besides the above, between 300 and 400 dervishes were killed in Omdurman when the town was taken.

"I have as prisoners between 3,000 and 4,000 fighting men."

REV. R. L. PADDOCK COMING HERE

The Cleveland Divine Has Accepted the Appointment to the Pro-Cathedral.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 7.—The Rev. Robert L. Paddock of this city has accepted the appointment of priest in charge of the pro-cathedral in New York offered by Bishop Potter.

On account of his acceptance of the New York post, Mr. Paddock has declined the office of Archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, made vacant by the election of the Rev. William M. Brown as Bishop Coadjutor of Arkansas.

STEEL COMPANIES AFFECTED.

Judge Buffington's Decision Interferes with the Plans for a Combination.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 7.—The Federal Steel Company is said to have called a halt on its plans to form a combination of the leading steel manufacturers to compete with the Carnegie Steel Company. This has been done owing to the decision of Judge Buffington of the United States District Court in the suit brought by the Carnegie Steel Company against the Cambria Iron Company for infringement on the Jones patent of using the continuous process in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. All the steel plants in the country use the method.

The Cambria Company will appeal from the decision to the Supreme Court. The Carnegie Steel Company proposes to collect royalties from all the steel companies if the decision is sustained. The decision has upset all calculations in the steel industry of the country, hence the proposed combination will hold off until a final decision is rendered.

MINING COMPANY SWINDLED.

Chicagoans' Alaskan Venture Comes to Grief—Remaining Assets Small.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Thirty stockholders of the Gypsy Queen Mining Company of Chicago and Alaska held an excited meeting this afternoon. They represented 2,740,000 shares, and much of the money subscribed was obtained from Board of Trade men. A steamboat was built here, and sent piecemeal to Alaska.

President Whitehead was removed from his position at a meeting yesterday, and today Vice President Lake, who had been sent by the Directors to Fort Wrangle to straighten out the company's affairs, said that he told the President there that if he did not make an accounting by 4 P. M. that day he would swear out a warrant for his arrest. Whitehead, Mr. Lake said, produced only memoranda that were not at all satisfactory. Lake added that many thousands of dollars had been spent otherwise than for the benefit of the company.

In answer to questions propounded by shareholders it was stated by the Vice President that the present assets of the Gypsy Queen Gold Mining Company consisted of $200 in cash, a steamboat lying at Fort Wrangle, visions of several quartz mines, and a large stock of experience.

A new Board of Directors and a new set of officers were elected, F. L. Champlin being chosen President.

Dying Man in a Cell.

William Cushin, twenty-six years old, a laborer, of 523 West Thirty-ninth Street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning from heat prostration. At 9 o'clock Monday night Policeman George Griffin found Cushin lying unconscious on the pier at East Thirty-second Street. He could not be aroused, and, thinking him drunk, the policeman called a patrol wagon, and the made was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. He was thrown into a cell. He lay for a number of hours, until his groans attracted the attention of Doorman McNally. Sergt. Bell then sent Cushin to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Loomis found that Cushin was suffering from heat prostration and that his temperature was between 107 and 108. There was no sign of intoxication. Dr. Loomis said Cushin's life might have been saved if he had been taken to the hospital immediately.

Mrs. Henry Guy Carleton Divorced.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The divorce decree which has held the actress, Olive May, a prisoner for the Summer at the Little North Dakota village of Jamestown, has been granted, freeing her from her four years' union with Henry Guy Carleton, the playwright. Miss May went to Jamestown soon after the close of the New York season and spent the Summer in a solitary wait for the rights of citizenship. When her three months had expired she lost no time in filing her bill, giving non-support and desertion as her reasons for seeking divorce. According to her story the separation had been one of common agreement and had been of two years duration.

The President's Second Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The President had a busy day at the White House, as he is endeavoring to close up a great many matters so that he can go on his vacation with a clear conscience. He was also very much engrossed by hundreds of callers, who are trying to take him to many different cities to attend a "peace jubilee." The President has already promised to go to Chicago and Omaha, and will probably go to half a dozen other cities during the same period of peace jubilation. He will go to Chicago and Omaha about Oct. 20, and may then take a trip South to attend similar festivals in Birmingham, Ala., and elsewhere.

Mr. Olyphant's Summer Home Robbed.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 7.—Burglars forced an entrance into the Summer residence of Robert Olyphant here some time last night, ransacking the greater portion of the house, and took silverware, jewelry, and clothing. Mr. Olyphant to-day estimated his loss at several thousand dollars.

A Wretched Manager.

Mrs. Brown—I'm sure you have a good husband.

Mrs. Green—Yes; but then he is such a wretched manager! If you'll believe it, he went and paid our butcher's and grocer's bill last week when he knew well enough the children were suffering for bicycles.—Boston Transcript.

DAVID BELASCO HOME AGAIN.

He Found a Strong Liking in England for American Actors—His Own Plans.

David Belasco arrived from Europe yesterday on the White Star steamship Majestic. He spent the greater part of his time abroad in London. Mr. Belasco said his stay was a most agreeable one. Actors, critics, and managers without exception praised American productions. They seemed particularly impressed with the fact that the actors and actresses did not play so much for personal success as for the general good of the performance. They agreed that there can be no question that this international interchange of dramatic companies between the great branches of the English-speaking stage will help to make the standard of dramatic art higher, will cultivate its resources, and will result in every way beneficially.

Mr. Belasco said that before he left England, a contract was signed for Mrs. Carter's reappearance in 1900 in London in a new play entitled, "The Queen's Drawing Room," which Mr. Belasco has agreed to complete by that time. Mrs. Carter will also play in French at the International Theatre, which is to be constructed in the Paris Exposition grounds. This appearance will take place late in the Summer of 1900, immediately following her London engagement. Mr. Belasco has also arranged for the production of "The Heart of Maryland" in German in Berlin late in October. The play will be produced in Australia during December. Another production will be made in Paris, with the locale changed to the Franco-Prussian war, in accordance with Mr. Belasco's agreement with a French adapter.

Mr. Belasco has also practically concluded negotiations with one of the leading English actor-managers for an early production in England of Marguerite Merrington's farce, "Polly's Jack," the rights of which he controls. He will go to London to superintend the production.

Mr. Belasco says he intends to devote himself more energetically than heretofore to the production of new plays in this country, and he hopes to secure a theatre in this city which will be managed by himself. At present Mr. Belasco is considering a proposal which would make him the responsible head of this playhouse, which is not far from Broadway. A few business details are still to be arranged before the contract is made.

The production of the new play, "Zaza," in which Mrs. Carter will make her reappearance on the American stage, will occupy Mr. Belasco's attention for the next two months. This play, by Berton and Simon, was the success of Mme. Réjane's season at the Vaudeville Theatre, in Paris, last Spring. Mr. Belasco feels sanguine that the American people will like the play. While he was in Paris he pointed out to the authors the alterations it would be necessary to make, and they accepted his suggestions.

"The Heart of Maryland" will be sent on tour during the coming season.

Mr. Belasco's latest play, which is as yet unnamed, is almost completed. No definite plans for it have been made, and none will be made until after the production of "Zaza." Mr. Belasco has secured a new farce entitled "The Widow's Husband," which will be produced in this city, and Mrs. Carter will, in all probability, be seen in the dual rôle of Perdita and Hermione when Mr. Belasco opens the season at his own theatre.

HAYMAN HOME FROM EUROPE.

He Contrasts Continental Playhouses Unfavorably with American.

Al Hayman returned from Europe yesterday after an absence from this country of seventeen weeks. His visit was for recreation merely, Mr. Hayman said. He visited all the important capitals of Europe and many other places. He was not favorably impressed with the foreign theatres, and said that American playhouses so far surpass those of Europe, as far as convenience and beauty are concerned, that comparison is simply out of the question. He saw few plays worth while bringing to this country. He said, however, that the performance of Constant Coquelin in "Cyrano de Bergerac" is one of the greatest he has seen in many years. He was favorably impressed with "The Liars." As a matter of fact, Mr. Hayman says, this country can supply Europe with many good plays which would be thoroughly appreciated.

Henry Irving has no intention of visiting this country, and the report that he was coming under Mr. Hayman's management, the latter said, was false.

DALY'S LONDON THEATRE.

Motion for Receiver Pending Trial of His Suit Against Mr. Edwardes.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—When the motion to appoint a receiver for Augustin Daly's London Theatre, pending legal proceedings in the dispute between Mr. Daly, who is the lessee of the theatre, and George Edwardes, the owner, was called up in Justice Phillimore's court to-day, counsel stated that arrangements had been reached whereby a share of the profits would be paid to the Court daily until the action had been tried.

Mr. Daly has brought an action for ejectment against Mr. Edwardes, who is in possession of the theatre and stationed a squad of police at the doors for the purpose of keeping out Mr. Daly's employes. This action, Mr. Edwardes claims, was taken "owing to an infraction of the lease."

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."

The New Comic Play from London Well Received at the Madison Square Theatre.

In the little Madison Square Theatre, now controlled by Mr. Charles Frohman, who has done well to restore to the house its old name, a new comic play from England, called "A Brace of Partridges," was acted last night with commendable care and vigor and a very creditable show of skill by a company of English actors. The play is made of old materials, but with that earnestness of purpose and admirable painstaking which the minor English dramatists of this hour so frequently give to their work, and which is too often lacking in the farce and melodrama made on this side of the Atlantic.

These Partridges are young men, one a sedate, well-mannered fellow of imperturbably grave deportment even in his amatory moments; the other volatile and voluble, impecunious, and not of too circumspect a character. The latter stutters when he talks, wears a single eyeglass, and is fond of bicycling caps of a rather loud plaid. Otherwise the young men are exactly alike in every outward respect. Of course, all the fun of the play arises out of mistaken identity, and it must be admitted that this seems a late day for such antique fun. But Robert Ganthony, the playwright, though he reveals no striking inventive gift, certainly possesses a thorough knowledge of stagecraft, and he has handled his old materials so deftly, with so abundant faith in their value, with so much evident relish of the humor of his own contrivances, that the effect of his piece is enlivening even when its situations are least probable.

He makes it fall out that the good young man, though betrothed against his will by some preposterous means to a South African heiress, shall fall in love with and wed the well-educated and extremely pretty daughter of a rustic innkeeper, while the bad young man, quite against his will at first, takes the other's place as suitor to the heiress. Similarly, the good young man is charged for the cigars the bad one smokes and the breakfast he eats, and while the one receives a ducking intended for the other, the other is served with a writ because of his double's pecuniary troubles. The action passes partly in an old roadside inn and partly in a London drawing room, and while the comic dialogue is written in a sprightly and serviceable fashion, the sentimental passages are not at all bad. The best constructive skill, to be sure, is not employed in this piece, but that could hardly be expected. The "aside" is used in the oldest and most disillusionizing fashion, and the gentleman who stutters when he talks aloud is painfully afflicted in the same way when he is supposed to be merely thinking.

The dual rôle is played with all needful variety and as naturally as possible by Mr. Reeves-Smith. His quick changes form one character to the other are particularly clever in the last act, when a change of trousers is required each time. A man who can quickly change his trousers four or five times in half an hour, without losing his breath or suffering from rush of blood to the head, is quite an artist, even if he can do nothing else well. Mr. Reeves-Smith, however, does other things well. He can, for instance, sustain a well-defined character intelligibly. He is of a familiar English type and of rather agreeable presence.

Mr. George Shelton as a comic waiter, and Mr. Cecil Thornbury as our old friend of many comedies, the impudent writ-server, (both capital and easy parts,) greatly amused the audience. The women in the cast included Miss Mabel Lane, a lady of striking presence with a rich voice and remarkably clear enunciation for an English actress; Miss Sybil Carlisle, pleasantly remembered at Daly's, and Miss Jessie Bateman, who lent to the barmaid sufficient beauty and grace to justify the good young aristocrat's choice.

Lord Wallerton	Charles V. France
Colonel Rackett	Gordon Tomkins
The Hon. Arthur Partridge	M. Reeves-Smith
Alfred Partridge	H. Reeves-Smith
Stubbs	G. F. Leicester
Spiffins	George Shelton
Snap	Cecil Thornbury
Tom Ruston	Fred Dark
James	E. Ford
Lady Wallerton	Mabel Lane
Evangeline Van Bock	Sybil Carlisle
Peggy Stubbs	Jessie Bateman

MISS GOLDEN MAY NOT RETURN.

She Notifies Her Friends That She Will Remain Abroad.

It is evident from the letters Miss Grace Golden, leading prima donna last year of the Castle Square Opera Company, has written to her relatives and friends in this country from Paris, that she is desirous of remaining abroad this season to study and recuperate from the hard work of last season.

Miss Golden, shortly before the termination of her season at the American Theatre, was compelled to disappoint the audience on many occasions owing to ill-health, and it was finally decided to send her abroad on a slow steamer in hopes that she might thoroughly recuperate and return in time to resume her place in the company this Fall, but she now notifies the management that she will remain abroad.

Manager Savage was out of town last night, but his representative stated that Miss Golden's action was rather surprising, as she is bound under the contract to appear with the organization this Winter. A further leave of absence has been granted her, and she is certainly expected to resume her place about Oct. 15.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

James O'Neill produced for the first time Tuesday night Joseph Hatton's romantic drama, "When Greek Meets Greek," at Lewiston, Me.

The new spectacular play with which the Liliputians will open their season at the Irving Place Theatre next Thursday will be named "The Golden Horseshoe."

The German play, "Heisses Blut," which Sydney Rosenfeld is adapting for Lederer & McLellan and which will be produced about Nov. 1, has been named "A Dangerous Maid."

Miss Alice Campbell made her first appearance with the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre last night as Fiametta in "Boccaccio," creditably replacing Miss Villa Knox, who was indisposed.

When Denman Thompson's present engagement at the Academy of Music terminates, he will take his company on a twenty weeks' tour, after which he will retire from road travel permanently, and confine his seasons to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Signor Arturo Buzzi-Peccia, an Italian composer and vocal master from Milan, arrived in this country on the steamship Aller yesterday and left at once for Chicago, where he will become a vocal instructor at the Chicago Musical College, of which Dr. F. Ziegfeld is President.

Leo Dietrichstein will make his first appearance next Monday night in the part of Adolphe, the poster painter, in the production of "The Turtle." He will succeed George W. Leslie, who was but temporarily engaged, and is to appear in "Way Down East," now being played in Boston.

Charles Kirk replaced Richard Carle in the part of Don Pasquale de Mackeral in the cast of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" last night. Mr. Carle has taken an important part in the new review, "Around the Town," which will be produced at Koster & Bial's. He retired from the Casino Company on that account.

On Sept. 26 the James-Kidder-Warde combination will produce "The School for Scandal" at the Grand Opera House, with Louis James as Charles Surface, Frederick Warde as Joseph Surface, and Miss Kidder as Lady Teazle. During the stay of the combination they will also produce "Othello," "Julius Caesar," "Macbeth," and "Hamlet."

H. E. Moss, managing director of the big syndicate halls in London and the provinces, numbering about twenty-three music halls in all, and valued at between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000, was a passenger on the Majestic yesterday. This is his first visit to America, and during his brief stay of ten days he will visit Boston, Philadelphia, Niagara Falls, and probably Canada. His purpose is to look over the American vaudeville field for attractions. Mr. Moss while in Boston will devote considerable attention to Mr. Keith's theatre, which he has heard considerable about.

THE EIGHTH EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The Regiment Will Parade from the Ferry to Its Armory.

The Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, is expected to arrive at the Twenty-third Street Pennsylvania Ferry at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A large committee of men and women will be at the ferry to meet the returning soldiers, and they will be supplied bounteously with sandwiches and coffee to fortify them for the long march to the armory, at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

The men will march through Twenty-third Street, across town to Fifth Avenue, then up the avenue to Ninety-fourth Street. Arrangements have been made with the Red Cross and the hospitals for ambulances and nurses for any of the men who may be unable to make the march.

Col. Eugene K. Austin of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment and his staff and Gen. George Moore Smith and staff will be at the armory to welcome the soldiers. A luncheon will be served at the armory. Several of the armory rooms have been fitted with cots and hospital supplies for the care of officers or men who may fall ill or become exhausted on the march.

FOREST RESERVE VIOLATED?

Railroad Used to Convey Lumber Said to be a Trespass.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—Several residents of this section of the State, including Judge Alfred C. Coxe C. D. Adams, and J. C. McIntosh are engaged in an effort to put a stop to the operation of a nineteen-mile railroad from Clearwater, in Herkimer County, to Racquette Lake, in the Forest Preserve. Legal proceedings have been instituted and trespass is charged.

It is alleged that Dr. W. Seward Webb sold certain standing timber in Township 8 to the Thomson Lumber Company and subsequently conveyed to the State most of the land upon which it stood, subject to the sale of the timber. The New York Central Railroad, it is charged, is operating, as the lessee of the Mohawk and Malone Railroad, a railroad through this land to facilitate the efforts of the Thomson Lumber Company to secure a market for its logs.

A recent decision of the Court of Appeals declared that to float the logs through the woods by means of a stream which crossed private lands was trespass, and the further use of the stream was interdicted.

NAVAL MILITIA AT ODDS.

Clash of Authority Among Factions of the Chicago Battalion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—With a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun trained on the entrance, with loaded rifles ready at hand, and plenty of other weapons, such as brickbats, within easy reach, Armorer Joseph McCoy stands guard at the Naval Reserve Armory. He is waiting for the enemy.

The hostile forces in this case consist of the Capt. Shaffner contingent, which is seeking to gain control of all the property of the naval militia. Their flag now waves over the boathouse at the foot of Randolph Street, and the next attack is expected upon the armory, 20 to 22 Michigan Avenue. But Armorer McCoy is ready for them. He promises to make trouble if there is an onslaught.

The rent of the armory and the armorer's salary are paid by the Naval Reserve Association, the civil organization which helps support the Chicago Battalion, and for this reason Gen. McNulta, Commander Harrison, and others in the association hold that their society should control it. Capt. Shaffner claims that he, the ranking officer in the Naval Militia, should be supreme. He said:

"If the armorer does not recognize our supreme control I shall have him put out and supplanted by somebody who will. He has obeyed all orders so far. When I sent officers there to inspect the building, he allowed them to enter. I say that we are therefore in control now. I won't say when I shall make the test to find out when he will obey orders, but I shall do so very soon."

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW ENDS

Exhibition of Fine Animals Closes in a Blaze of Glory.

SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL SUCCESS

Extra Session on the Last Day—Many Beautiful Gowns Worn by Fair Women.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—The Newport horse show closed this afternoon in a blaze of glory. The event has been a social and financial success, and warm praise has been bestowed upon the Executive Committee for its successful efforts. The horse show may be looked upon as an annual event in the future.

The large number of entries necessitated an extra exhibition, which was held this morning, with surprisingly large attendance of patrons. In the afternoon, the closing exhibition, the boxes and reserve seats were crowded, and standing room even was "at a premium." The scene from the ring to the grand stand was one of special brilliance. Many of the leading cottagers were in boxes with guests. Some of the gowns worn by the ladies were as follows:

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, red figured silk; Mrs. J. C. Gray, blue crêpon; Mrs. L. Spencer, white; Miss Daisy Pierson, white over yellow silk; Miss Cushing, white silk; Miss Edith Wetmore, gray silk; Mrs. Robinson, white silk and mulle; Miss Virginia Fair, purple figured silk; Mrs. Victor Sorchan, white duck; Mrs. H. P. Whitney, white muslin, pink figures; Miss Post, yellow and black silk; Miss French, red with purple trimming; Mrs. Potter Palmer, yellow chiffon; Miss Grant, white muslin; Miss Wetmore, pink and white figured silk; Mrs. C. C. Moore, pink figured silk, white trimming; Mrs. Burden, white silk; Miss Burden, white silk; Mrs. Taylor, white silk; Mrs. W. R. Travers, white silk; Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, black figured silk; Miss Oelrichs, blue figured silk; Miss Brice, white silk; Miss Gerry, white organdie over green and blue silk; Miss Cleveland, black and white silk; Mrs. C. G. Beach, white silk; Mrs. F. D. Jordan, yellow and white silk; Mrs. A. Stanwood, light blue silk.

Among the most noticeable whips and drivers in the ring were Willing and Arthur Spencer, J. Stevens Ulman, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Charles F. Bates, Miss Calford, Charles A. Boudoine, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Miss Benedict, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Cottonet, Mrs. Thomas M. Hilliard, Miss Rollin, M. Squire, E. D. Jordan, Mrs. C. H. Wilson, and Harry Payne Whitney.

The summaries:

Class 34, Ponies in Harness.—Shetland ponies, 3 years old or over, shown in hand. First prize, $25, H. Bull, Jr.'s, Little Phil, 39 inches; second, $10, G. N. Lineham's Little Rich, 40 inches; third, H. Bull, Jr.'s Major, 41 inches; fourth, F. W. Lawton's Prince, 44 inches.

Class 4, Hackneys.—Stallions, three years old or over. First prize, $50; E. D. Jordan's Maximillian; second, $25, E. D. Jordan's Chancellor III.

Class 39, Saddle Horses.—Horse to carry 175 pounds, exceeding 15 hands 1 inch. First prize, $50; Thomas W. Lawton's Georgeous; second, $25, Mrs. E. J. Berwind's Baby; third, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson's Milord; fourth, Grand & Elliott's Exclusive.

Class 11, Horses in Harness.—Pair of horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. First prize, $75, C. F. Bates's Coxey and Brown Donna; second, $25, Mrs. E. J. Berwind's Baby and Boy; third, C. T. Proctor's Just Arrived and King Don; fourth, C. F. Bates's The Elixir and Pousse Café.

Class 54, Consolation Class.—For saddle horses, prizes offered by W. R. Travers. Three entries, no prize given.

Class 6, Hackneys, Colts, or Fillies, two years old.—Prizes offered by H. McK. Twombly. First prize, $35, E. D. Jordan's ch. s. Prince Crompton; second, $15, E. D. Jordan's b. s. Cold Stream.

Class 7, hackneys, colts, or fillies, yearlings.—Prizes offered by Prescott Lawrence. First prize, $35, E. D. Jordan's b. s. Latest Fashion; second, $15, E. D. Jordan's ch. m. Easter.

Class 10, horses in harness, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches.—First prize, $50, C. F. Bates's Coxey; second, $25, R. M. C. Lord's Flora McNown; third, Strauss & Hexter's Lookaway; fourth, E. D. Jordan's Laodina.

Class 47, hunters; ponies 14 hands 1 inch and under, over eight hurdles.—Prizes offered by Harry Payne Whitney. First prize, $35, E. S. Reynal's Satinnela, ridden by J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; second, $15, Miss Belle Beach's The Beggar, ridden by S. Holloway.

Class 44, hunters; performance over six successive jumps five feet high, carrying a minimum weight of 140 pounds.—Prize offered by A. T. Kemp. First prize, $50, Grand & Elliott's Red Oak; second, J. Holloway's Gray Lock; third, H. P. Whitney's Hurricane.

Harness tandems, Class 27; harness tandem, wheeler, exceeding 15 hands 2 inches.—First prize, $75, C. F. Bates's The Proper Caper and Coxey; second, $25, H. P. Whitney's Alladin and Ambition; third, C. F. Bates's Hi and Brown Donna; honorable mention, Robert L. Gerry's Schoolmaster and Scholar.

Pairs of Harness Horses, Class 9.—Pair of horses, over 14 hands 1 inch, and not exceeding 15 hands; first prize $75, second prize $25. First, Lieutenant Wilkes and Lord Brilliant, George B. Hulme; second, The Whirl of the Town and Yankee Doodle Dandy, C. F. Bates; third, Warwick and Starlight, Mrs. Danielson and Peter Gerry. Honorable mention: Sweet Briar and Wild Rose, Charles T. Proctor.

Parade of Hackneys, High Steppers, Class 17.—High stepper over 17 hands, (same conditions as Class 15;) prize $50. First, Coxey, C. F. Bates; second, Silverton, Strauss & Hexter; third, Uncle Sam, Charles T. Proctor. Honorable mention: Flora McNown, R. M. C. Lord.

Ladies' Harness Horses, Class 19.—Lady's single horse, to be shown before carriage, lady to drive, (professionals barred,) horse to count 50 per cent., carriage and appointments 50 per cent; prize $50. First, Cottage Prince, Miss Edith Colford; second, Elegance III., E. D. Jordan; third, Delight, Thomas M. Hilliard. Honorable mention: Starlight, Peter Gerry.

Park Teams, Class 31.—Park team to be shown before drag, owner or member of any coaching club to drive, horses to count 50 per cent., drag and appointments 50 per cent.; the horses should have quality, action, and good manners; first prize $100, second $50. First, Charles F. Bates; second, E. D. Jordan; third, H. P. Whitney. Honorable mention: Charles A. Baudouine.

Horses in Harness, Class 12.—Horse over 15 hands 2 inches: first prize $50, second $25. First, Silverton, Strauss & Hexter; second, Uncle Sam, Charles T. Proctor; third, Glorious, Thomas W. Lawson. Honorable mention: Proper Caper, Charles F. Bates.

Horses in Harness, Novice Class 14.—Horse over 14 hands 1 inch which has never won a ribbon at any recognized horse show, to be shown to an appropriate two or four wheel vehicle. First prize, $50; second, $25. First, Glorious, Thomas W. Lawson; second, Laodimia, E. D. Jordan; third, Lookaway, Strauss & Hexter. Honorable mention: Hazel, William H. Catlin.

Pairs of High Steppers, Class 15.—Pair of high steppers, not exceeding 15 hands. Prize, $50. First, Lieutenant Wilkes and Lord Brilliant, George B. Hulme; second, The Whirl of the Town and Yankee Doodle Dandy, C. F. Bates; third, Warwick and Starlight, Mrs. De Forest Danielson and Peter G. Gerry.

Horses in Harness, Singles, Consolation, Class 52.—Open only to horses not having won a ribbon at this horse show. For harness horses over 15 hands. First prize, $35; second, $15. First, The Kid, R. McCreery; second, Student, R. L. Gerry; third, Searchlight, Strauss & Hexter. Honorable mention: Natalie, J. Steven Ulman.

Saddle Horses, Championship, Class 51.—For best saddle horse; prize, $100, reserve, ribbon. First, Georgeous, Thomas W. Lawson.

Horses in Harness, Singles, Championship, Class 49.—The championship classes are open only to horses taking a first prize at this or any other recognized horse show. First, Coxey, C. F. Bates; reserve, The Whirl of the Town.

Horses in Harness, Pairs, Championship, Class 50.—Prize for best pair harness horses, $150. First, Coxey and Reserve ribbon championship. First, Coxey and Brown Donna, C. F. Bates; Reserve, Lieutenant Wilkes and Lord Brilliant, George B. Hulme.

Hunters and Jumpers, Consolation, Class 55.—For hunter and jumper, (catch weights.) First prize, $35; second, $15. First, Charmion, C. F. Bates; second, Victor, H. B. Kane; third, Kismet, J. Stevens Ulman.

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS.

Caring for Sick Soldiers—Final Entertainments at the Casino.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—The sick soldiers recently brought from Montauk Point are making good progress at the Newport Hospital. As soon as they can be removed with safety a pleasant home with every luxury will be found for them by Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, who will take them to her cottage, Halidon Hall, until they are able to go to their homes or garrisons.

R. Gerry returns to Delaware to-day to resume his studies.

W. Townsend Cronbron of New York, who has been the guest of Mrs. Norwell, has returned to his home.

Mrs. A. Stanwood of Riverside Drive is passing a few days here with friends.

Bourke Cochran of New York has arrived for a few days.

Prof. Wisner will give a lecture in French at the residence of Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse to-morrow morning.

Lispenard Stewart will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at "White Lodge."

Mrs. J. J. Astor has returned from Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. F. H. Prince entertained at dinner this evening.

Miss Louise Ellery, who has been very ill, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. M. T. Campbell entertained at dinner this evening.

Lord Herschell was entertained at dinner this evening by Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Mrs. Arnold Hague and Mrs. F. O. French entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., has cards out for a dinner party to-morrow evening.

The last Casino morning concert will be Friday, and the last hop on Friday evening.

J. H. Glover of New York is registered at the Riggs Cottage.

F. Gray Griswold of New York is making a visit here.

Mr. Neelson, son of Mrs. Frederick Neelson, has arrived here awheel from Southampton.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and Countess Cassini have gone to New London to pay a visit to Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote.

Lieut. George H. Norman, Jr., United States Navy, of the Gloucester, has arrived home and is receiving the congratulations of his relatives and friends upon the part he took in the great naval battle.

Mrs. Astor will entertain at dinner on the evening of the 17th inst.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include F. Houston Philips and W. H. McNally, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Taynton, F. L. St. John, Miss A. T. Reed of New York; Roswell Park of Buffalo, and Oliver F. Brown and Miss Florence Watts of New Bedford.

Ralph Neville, Consul General of Portugal at New York, is registered at the Ocean House.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

White—Lombard.

Justin Du Pratt White and Miss Anita Bradley Lombard were married by the Rev. Dr. James Le Barron Johnson at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, last evening. The altar of the church was decorated with palms, and the attendance was large for a Summer wedding. About 700 invitations were issued. Mr. White is a lawyer in this city, and lives in Nyack. The bride is a daughter of Thomas Russell Lombard of Brooklyn, the senior member of the banking firm of Lombard, Good & Co.

Meltzer—Schall.

Dr. Victor Meltzer of East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Miss Lucie J. Schall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schall of 132 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, were married by the Rev. Edward F. Moldehnke, at St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Forty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, last evening. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

GOV. TANNER MAKES AN ERROR.

Miss Nannie Leiter as a Result Will Christen the Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—When Joseph Leiter last night received the following message: "I have selected Miss Leiter to christen the battleship Illinois Oct. 4. (Signed) John R. Tanner," he naturally thought his elder sister, Miss Nannie, was meant, and he forwarded the telegram to her at Lake Geneva. She joyfully accepted by wire, and so it is she, and not her younger sister, Daisy, who will do the christening.

It all came about through the Governor's thinking that there was but one Leiter girl, and that one Daisy. Miss Nannie Leiter is well known wherever the family has lived, and in no place is she more popular than in Chicago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Thomas Sexton Robertson.

Dr. Thomas Sexton Robertson, a specialist in nervous and mental diseases, died suddenly early yesterday morning at his residence, at the Beverwick, in Twenty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. He was about forty-four years of age, and was born in Glasgow, Scotland.

He took a medical course in London, and associated with Sir John McNamara, the noted oculist. He was a nephew of Prof. Darling, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Vermont and the University of the City of New York. When he came to this country he took a degree in the Vermont University. Dr. Robertson then came on to New York, and began practice in the old Roosevelt House in East Twentieth Street.

Dr. Robertson suffered from a complication of diseases of late, and he never was a strong man. The hot weather affected him. At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning his nurse heard a noise, and awoke to find him in a state of collapse. She hurriedly summoned his physician and former associate, Dr. E. L. Arnold, who found his friend almost pulseless and his system unable to respond to the stimulants administered.

The interment will take place this afternoon at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

FLETCHER WILLIAMS, President of the First National Bank, and one of the wealthiest citizens of Newark, N. Y., died at his home in that city yesterday morning.

SAMUEL WOOD, President of the Northboro Bank of Worcester, Mass., died suddenly yesterday morning at his office. Mr. Wood, who was sixty-eight years old, was at one time a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature.

JAMES DAVIDSON, formerly in the coal business in this city, died Tuesday at his home in East Orange, of paralysis. He was born in Scotland in 1820, and educated there. He came to this country in 1841, and was for a time in the dry goods trade, but finally established himself in the coal business. He married Miss Sarah Snelling, and she survives him with twelve children.

MATTHEW RAE, aged seventy-three years, died at his home, 325 Willis Avenue, Tuesday. The funeral will take place from the residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be at Woodlawn. Mr. Rae was born in this city and spent his life here as a shipbuilder. He served four years in the Union Army as a member of Company B, Fourteenth Heavy Artillery. He leaves a wife and four children.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

MARRIED.

BRUCE—CRAVEN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, King's Bridge, New York City, Lucy Edgerton, daughter of Alfred Craven, to John Moffatt Bruce of Rockledge, Yonkers.

SWAIN—PINCKNEY.—In this city, Sept. 7, by the Rev. William N. Searles, D. D., Joseph Raymond Swain and Madeline Virginia Pinckney, both of Sing Sing, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BERGEN.—At Bay Ridge, Monday, Sept. 5, 1898, Isaac E. Bergen, in his 88th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Third Avenue and 52d St., South Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

BURT.—On Sept. 7, 1898, at her late residence, 107 East Twenty-fourth Street, Hannah Burt.
Funeral services at Warwick, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 9, on arrival of train leaving New York at 9:10 A. M.

DARRACH.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1898, Helena White, widow of James Darrach, in the 93d year of her age.
Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hector Craig, Newburg, N. Y.

DAVIDSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, James Davidson, in his 79th year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 35 Linwood Place, East Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Trains on N. Y. and G. L. Railroad, foot Chambers St., for Brighton Av. station, 6:22 and 7 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.
Chicago papers please copy.

HUME.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1898, at 348 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., Helen Winifred, infant daughter of Frederic T. and Selma K. Hume.
Funeral private.

KELLY.—Tuesday, Sept. 6, Jane Kelly, widow of Richard Kelly.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 3 East 73d Street, on Thursday evening, the 8th, at 8 o'clock.

LONEY.—In Denver, Col., Aug. 31, 1898, William Loney, eldest son of William A. Loney.

MILLER.—On Monday, Sept. 5, Mary E., beloved wife of Henry Miller.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 342 West 55th Street, on Thursday, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

ROBERTSON.—Of heart failure, at his residence, the Beverwyck, on Wednesday morning, at half past 1, Dr. Thomas Sexton Robertson, in the 44th year of his age.
Interment at Woodlawn Thursday afternoon. Boston and Glasgow papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—Sept. 5, 1898, Mrs. Emily A. Thompson, aged 79 years 9 months and 4 days.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, the home of her son, Rev. Isaac M. B. Thompson, Woodbury, N. J., Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Interment in Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 7

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	
ARNORE, Germerini, 183 Hester St.	1	5
ABROGGIO, Dominico, Bellevue Hosp.	53	6
ABERSFEAR, G., Presbyterian Hosp.	56	6
BECKER, Hannah, 2,253 7th Av.	74	5
BOYLSTON, Jennie, Jacksonville, Fla.	60	6
BELL, Ellen, 844 Columbus Av.	1	5
BOYD, Peyton, 412 W. 39th St.	1	5
BETTAG, Peter, 2,235 2d Av.	45	5
BIERLING, Arthur, 343 E. 74th St.	65	5
BUCKY, Charles D., 162 E. 97th St.	60	5
BRUMMERHOPS, M., 126 E. 8th St.	73	5
BRADLEY, Archie, Troy, N. Y.	26	6
BAMBERGER, Edward, 1,806 2d Av.	35	5
BASH, Alexander M., 193 Bowery	55	5
BLACKWELL, Ellen, 267 10th Av.	35	6
BINIAKOOSKY, Annie, 264 Cherry St.	1	5
BUTLER, Samuel B., 175 Alexander Av.	65	6
BECKMAN, Meyer, 14 Ludlow St.	1	5
BOLDT, Amanda, 562 W. 47th St.	1	6
BOLDT, John, 562 W. 47th St.	28	5
BOREMSKY, Rose, 203 E. 72d St.	66	5
BROWN, Hannah C., 214 W. 102d St.	58	5
BYRNE, Thomas F., 504 W. 53d St.	27	5
BENSON, Albert, 8 Minetta St.	49	7
BOHAN, John, St. Vincent's Hosp.	35	5
CRANDALL, Victor L., 366 3d Av.	46	5
CAHILL, Joseph, 166 W. Broadway	15	6
COHEN, Jacob, 45 Henry St.	1	5
CONNELLY, J., 425 Amsterdam Av.	35	5
COHEN, Charles, 334 E. 33d St.	42	4
COX, Gerry F., 474 8th Av.	51	4
CEPELO, Pasquale, 400 E. 12th St.	32	4
CROWLEY, Edward, 33 Monroe St.	1	5
COULTER, James, 686 E. 155th St.	76	5
CALMAN, P. J., 601 Amsterdam Av.	50	4
DERTINGER, Lili M., 418 E. 17th St.	1	6
DE SHAY, John F., 24 Jane St.	33	6
DONLON, John, 201 W. 61st St.	34	6
DEVINE, Henry, 172 W. 10th St.	40	5
DAVIS, Samuel W., St. Mark's Hosp.	24	6
DUNN, John, Catholic Protectory	14	4
FARRELL, Christopher, Westchester	40	5
FLANNIGAN, James, 188 Varick St.	1	6
FREED, Lorenz, 190 2d St.	2	6
FARRIS, James S., 305 W. 146th St.	86	4
FOLEY, Mary A., 48 W. 73d St.	34	5
FEE, Bridget, 48 Amsterdam Av.	49	5
FALLON, Maggie, 782 11th Av.	1	6
FREHRICHS, John H., 250 W. 68th St.	45	5
GUERKE, Friedericke, 508 E. 12th St.	40	6
GARRY, John, Almshouse	75	6
GARTLAND, Patrick, 189 Madison St.	60	6
GALLER, Bessie R., 131 Clinton St.	1	5
GERARD, Pauline N., 1,964 7th Av.	35	6
GALLAGHER, W., Foundling Hosp.	1	6
GOLTZ, Pauline, 89 E. 10th St.	26	2
GALLAGHER, Joseph, 127 W. 60th St.	9	6
GEARY, John, Bellevue Hosp.	56	5
GEGGAS, T., 85th St. and North River	64	6
HENKSON, Charles J., 18 Rivington St.	5	5
HAUGA, Arthur, Randall's Island	1	6
HAGHEY, Edward, 1,887 2d Av.	42	5
HYMAN, Israel, 38 Eldridge St.	4	4
HAUSER, Paul, 457 W. 49th St.	59	5
HERBERT, Patrick, 2,233 2d Av.	50	6
HEARNHAN, Mary, 414 E. 79th St.	1	5
HERDA, Anna, 320 E. 71st St.	2	6
HOCK, Joseph, 437 E. 10th St.	6	6
HORN, Albert, 44 W. 64th St.	40	5
HOUSCHILD, C., 136 E. 109th St.	77	5
HILL, Frank, 72 Bowery	56	6
HEFFERMAN, Dennis, 212 E. 128th St.	40	5
HOLLYER, Jessie, 526 6th Av.	40	7
HERRMANN, F. G., 266 W. 117th St.	17	5
HAIGHT, Jonathan, 150 W. 126th St.	87	6
HUBER, Arthur O., Bedford Park	1	5
HAGGERTY, James, 608 E. 140th St.	58	5
KORNHABER, Mende, 91 Ridge St.	1	7
KETTLE, James, 13 9th Av.	28	5
KING, Martin, 90 Greenwich St.	48	5
KAVANAGH, John, 101 Madison St.	50	6
KENNEDY, M. T., 244 E. 28th St.	49	6
KALL, George, 427 E. 57th St.	61	5
KEHOE, Annie, 507 W. 52d St.	40	6
KELLOGG, Jeanette, 142 E. 49th St.	42	6
KEAN, Genevieve, Cromwell Av. and Devoe St.	1	5
KUNZLER, Herman, 700 E. 168th St.	39	5
LIPPINS, Ruben, 6 Lawrence St.	82	7
LUHRS, Justus A., Wakefield	26	6
LYNN, James D., 300 E. 125th St.	68	5
LAMBERT, Mary, Almshouse	68	4
LUTZ, Robert, 415 W. 30th St.	1	6
LEEKE, Lucretia M., 923 6th Av.	36	2
LARKIN, James, 217 W. 21st St.	55	4
LEHMANN, Alfred, Bellevue Hosp.	36	4
McPHERSON, Donald J., Brooklyn	1	6
McMANUS, William J., 293 W. 142d St.	33	6
McKENNA, Catharine, 49 Jane St.	55	6
McCALL, Thomas, 1,559 Avenue A	37	6
McCANN, William, 208 Avenue B	42	7
McMAHON, John, 72 Watts St.	24	6
McWILLIAMS, Peter, 250 W. 62d St.	1	5
MURPHY, John, 501 W. 51st St.	53	5
MEYER, Maria, 119 Willett St.	70	5
MAHONEY, M., 777 Washington St.	1	6
METZGER, Frederick, 415 W. 38th St.	35	6
MAWHINEY, Mary A., 574 11th Av.	38	6
MESSERSCHMID, M., 542 E. 11th St.	62	6
MEIER, James A., 767 Columbus Av.	1	5
MELROSE, Eudora, Foundling Hosp.	2	4
MOLLOY, Patrick, 608 10th Av.	44	4
MALLOY, William, 119 1st Av.	21	5
MULCAHY, James, Bellevue Hosp.	38	5
NAGLE, Michael, 353 W. 45th St.	65	6
NOLAN, Louisa J., Presbyterian Hosp.	75	5
NYTZKA, Ludwig, Flower Hosp.	53	6
O'NEIL, Bernard, Almshouse	43	6
PORASIK, Jacob, 338 E. 54th St.	44	5
PEARSON, Emily, 172 W. 133d St.	40	6
PRESTIN, James, Brooklyn	35	6
POWERS, Ellen, 595 10th Av.	68	6
PLUNKETT, Thomas, 565 11th Av.	43	5
ROBERTSON, T. S., Dr., 41 W. 27th St.	44	7
RACZKIWICZ, John, 300 Morris Av.	54	6
REILLY, Peter, Blackwell's Island	89	6
REILLY, Ellen, 336 E. 36th St.	1	5
ROTH, Charles, 26 Bowery	60	5
RUMPER, Henry, 25 William St.	28	5
ROBINSON, Ethel, 320 W. 41st St.	1	5
SCHNEIDER, John, 502 W. B'way	42	5
SHEA, John J., 173 W. 102d St.	25	5
SCHIEFFER, F. A., 519 5th St.	65	5
SJOGREN, Apolina, 515 E. 70th St.	48	6
SULLIVAN, Michael, 233 E. 44th St.	55	5
SEARLEY, Lulu, 19 W. 128th St.	5	5
SCHLEUER, Clara, 603 E. 13th St.	1	5
SCHRVALLY, Eliza, 327 E. 93d St.	5	6
SCHLICHTENLEIN, Elizabeth, 250 W. 30th St.	31	5
SIMON, Babette, Manh. State Hosp.	62	5
SULZER, Charles L., 445 4th Av.	59	4
SCHIEBEL, Anna, 370 E. 10th St.	1	6
SPIEGAL, Jennie, 64 Willett St.	23	6
SACK, Maggie, Manh. State Hosp.	30	5
SCHOEFFER, Emil, 238 W. 31st St.	35	6
SEITER, Anna M., 274 W. 132d St.	1	6
SEALY, Robert J., 274 W. 118th St.	52	5
TACHLEIN, Mary A., 500 11th Av.	58	5
THOMPSON, Mary, 120 Clinton Place	70	6
TREUSCH, Jacob, 2,026 2d Av.	31	6
TRUCLOVE, Mary, 1,154 3d Av.	43	6
TOORMEY, Annie, 439 W. 26th St.	2	6
TIERSCHMAN, J., 303 E. 48th St.	39	6
TAPPER, Wilhelmine, Wakefield	67	6
UHL, Louisa, 628 Eagle Av.	63	6
VALERIO, Giovanni, 171 Cromwell Av.	1	6
WILSON, Ernest, Foundling Hosp.	1	5
WHIKEHART, William, 53 Jackson St.	83	5
WATKINS, John W., Almshouse	70	5
WEHRLE, Catharine, 103 E. 16th St.	61	5
WILSON, Mary L., Manh. State Hosp.	67	6
WANK, Lieper, 130 Suffolk St.	2	6
WENDEL, Nicolas, 372 7th Av.	52	7
WEST, David, 117 Charlton St.	24	5
WESTERBERG, F. O., 329 E. 29th St.	48	5
WALTHER, Tiny, 774 Forest St.	5	5
YOUNG, Charles, 25 New Bowery	67	3
ZIMMET, Adolph, 43 Clinton St.	46	5

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	
ARUNDEL, Edwin, 55 Gwinett St.	1	5
ADAMS, William, 395 Sumpter St.	73	5
BATHERN, Henry, 131 George St.	1	6
BRENNER, Simon, 248 State St.	78	5
BERGEN, Isaac, Shore Road and 83d.	87	5
CLARK, Cornelia, 231 Linden St.	49	5
COWIE, Timothy, 415 Van Brunt St.	45	4
COYNE, John, Chestnut St.	1	6
COUGHLIN, Batty, 30 Prospect St.	50	5
CLARK, Mary, 321½ Pacific St.	43	5
COHANE, Daniel, 163 S. 1st St.	70	6
COSTELLO, Leo, 196 Freeman St.	3	6
DILL, Josephine, 744 Myrtle Av.	34	6
DRAKE, Edith, 382 Degraw St.	43	6
DONOHUE, Peter, 1,083 Fulton St.	25	5
FOLEY, Mamie, 528 Graham Av.	1	5
GALLAGHER, John, 199 Sackett St.	27	5
GALBRED, Babbet, 13 Boerum St.	1	6
GORMLY, Edward, 580 Graham Av.	44	5
GALLAGHER, Daniel, 556 Vanderbilt Av.	23	4
HAUFT, Lester, 2,228 Fulton St.	1	6
HOFFMAN, Ella, 204 Throop Av.	33	6
JACOBSON, Estella, 446 Smith St.	1	6
KAUFMAN, William, 662 Broadway	1	6
KUNZ, Ellen, 1,336 Park Place	60	5
LAFFERTY, John, 35 Hicks St.	10	5
MORAN, Jane, 565 Manhattan Av.	73	5
MORAN, Margaret, 849 Kent Av.	46	5
McCORMICK, Monticello, Conklin Av.	22	6
McDERMOTT, Ann, L. I. State Hosp.	51	5
McGARVEY, Leo, 25 Fillmore St.	29	1
McDONOUGH, John, Sackett St., Ferry Place	30	4
McLAUGHLIN, Bernard, 166 India St.	58	6
NOLAN, Catherine, 126 Union St.	40	5
O'BRIEN, Mary, 79 S. 5th St.	28	5
POWERS, Mary, 989 St. Mark's Av.	32	5
PUNDT, Maria, 53 6th Av.	55	5
PRITCHARD, Richard, 186 Richard	1	5
REILLY, Frank, 854 New York Av.	18	5
ROHRBERG, Elisa, 429 Court St.	48	5
RHEINHARDT, Caroline, 1,432 Gates Av.	1	6
ROTH, Mary, 105 Skillman St.	34	6
RONDA, Albert, 1,746 Bergen St.	2	6
ROBERTS, William, 127 Kingsland Av.	39	4
REISER, Bernhard, 27 Oakland St.	77	4
RYAN, Jane, 532 St. Mark's Av.	39	4
SVENSON, Louise, 551 Hendrix St.	1	6
SEIP, Henry, 202 Palmetto St.	85	6
SUTHERLAND, Catherine, W. 1st St.	58	4
TRACK, Theresa, 880 Broadway	24	6
TUDINO, Salvaticha, 498 President	1	7
TOOMBS, Charles, 1,114 Bedford Av.	18	6
VAIL, Annie, Voorhes Av. and 28th	74	6
WOLF, David, 200 Boerum St.	26	6
WEGMANN, Julius, 74 Trogtman St.	58	5
WACHTEL, John, 48 Morgan Av.	50	4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.
The oldest down-town salesroom, 43 Liberty St.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) ALSO FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH AND 9TH,
each day at one o'clock, at the
SILO ART GALLERIES, 43 Liberty St.
OPENING SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS
removed from the residence of a rich English family in the Oranges, and made principally by MAPLE & CO., TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Handsome drawing-room furniture, marqueterie inlaid, Occasional and Loo Tables, Music Canterburys, Garde de Vins, Escritories, English Roasting Jack, brass Bedsteads, old and modern Clocks, many rare pieces of Bric-a-Brac in Minton, Wedgwood, Crown Derby and Royal Worcester; fine Bronzes, elegant Marble Groups and Pedestals, Rugs and Carpets in great profusion, set of fine Antler Heads, Inlaid Cabinets, Mantel Mirrors, English Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Draperies, China, Glass, Parlor Organ, six octaves, 14 stops, &c., &c.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
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27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
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Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
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52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
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Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..........$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice Pres. & Actg. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasury.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:

April 11, 1893—G. W. Cross, New York	$76.79
May 2, 1893—Estate of Thos. B. Tweedie, New York	84.21
Dec. 9, 1889—Fdi Humy, New York	88.10
Oct. 10, 1872—J. Meyer, New York	72.21
July 6, 1872—Obernauer & Zapp, New York	55.25
Mch. 27, 1872—Wm. Stiegler, New York	55.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 17th day of August, 1898. G. F. KRAPP,
au18-law6wTh. 62, Notary Public, N. Y. City.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

In accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892.

Oct. 31, 1885, Ewen Brothers	$65.94
Nov. 1, 1889, Russell H. Munroe	76.11
Aug. 18, 1893, Henry F. Taylor	168.66

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1898. ARTHUR M. McKNIGHT,
Notary Public, Queens County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
SPECIAL CIRCULAR
REGARDING ITS BOND ISSUES, COMPILED PARTICULARLY TO SHOW THE SAVING WHICH IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO EFFECT THROUGH REFUNDING, FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.,
36 WALL STREET.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AMERICAN AIR POWER STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary under pressure.

From start to finish yesterday's stock market was narrow and soft. Many declines of consequence were scored. The professional contingent sold aggressively and steadily and attacked the market at every vulnerable point. Sugar Trust chiefly influenced prices—its extreme weakness demoralized the whole market. That stock was pounded as much for effect as for profit. In both motives the bears were successful.

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The selling of Sugar Trust appeared to be based on sales made some time ago by inside interests who have all along been talking bearishly on the stock. On the decline yesterday there were inside purchases, but the buyers were quiet in their operations, being evidently disposed to simply stand and take the stock without making any effort to bid it up or even to support it.

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Room traders sold aggressively not only Sugar Trust, but the whole list. Pressure was brought to bear throughout the market and operations in this direction were helped materially by an advance in the call money rate to 4 per cent. All circumstances considered, yesterday's reaction was not in any sense disturbing to Wall Street. A few pyramids were knocked down; in some quarters weak holders were shaken out of their lightly margined stocks, which went into stronger hands; the short interest was materially extended. This was chiefly what was accomplished by the room traders.

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The most important development of the day—and of many days—was the official circular issued by the Canadian Pacific Road announcing that it accepts the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and that it will restore rates to their previous level. Thus ends the Northwestern rate war, and with it disappears the single factor which has recently warranted stock market bearishness. Rates are to be re-established. This more than anything that has recently happened will be helpful to the business of the American railroads.

What is more significant about the Canadian Pacific circular is the spirit in which it accepts the Inter-State Commerce Commission ruling. It does not avoid the matter in question; it resorts to no subterfuges to evade the spirit or letter of the commission's decision. Frankly and without equivocation, that decision is accepted and the promise to restore rates is made.

The importance of this should not be underestimated. It removes the one bugaboo in the railroad situation. It means the reestablishment of profitable rates, whereby the Eastern trunk lines will profit largely, as well as those of the West.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $7,500 fours, 1925, coupons, at 127@127⅛; $1,000 do., registered, at 127⅜; $402,000 threes, when issued, at 105@105¼, and $3,500 do., small, at 104¾.

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In State bonds, $70,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 9@8½; $10,000 do., funded debt 2-3s of 1991, at 76¼, seller 20 flat, and $2,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 103.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B., R. & P.	1⅝	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1
B., R. & P. pf.	½	N. J. Central	1
Canadian Pacific	1½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1½
Chicago & Alton	½	Pullman Car	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Am. Malting Co.	⅞	L. E. & W. pf.	1½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Manhattan Cons.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Michigan Cent.	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	5¼	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	2⅛	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	3¼	Nat. Lead Co.	1⅛
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N.Y.,C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅞
B. & O. Southw. pf.	½	North. Pacific	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅝	North. Pac. pf.	1¼
Central Pacific	⅝	Ore. R. & N. pf.	1½
C., B. & Qy.	1⅛	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
C. Gt. West. pf. A.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. Southw. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	½
C., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Standard R. & T.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Col. Midland pf.	1⅝	Union Pacific	1
D. & Rio Gr. pf.	1⅛	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Gen. Electric	1½	U. P., D. & G. tr. r.	¾
Great North. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Rubber	1⅛
Illinois Steel	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Inter. Paper Co.	1¼	West. Un. Tel.	½
Inter. Paper Co. pf.	1		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1988	1⅜	T. C. & I., 1st Birm.	2
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1	Tex. Pac. 2d	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $138,703,650; balance, $8,736,826; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $144,490.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝@1 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½@$4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20⅝ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—16 2-3@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 60⅛; St. Paul, ¼, to 117¼; New York Central, ⅛, to 122⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅞. Declined—Union Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 68⅞; Atchison, ¼, to 14¼; Erie, ¼, to 14⅞, and Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 81⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 91½; Illinois Central at 118; Erie first preferred at 39¼, and Pennsylvania at 61½. British consols declined ⅛, to 110 3-16 for money, and 1-16, to 110¼ for the account. India Council bills were allotted at 1s. 3 31-32d. per rupee. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 165.00; in Lisbon at 69, and in Rome at 107.52.

YELLOW FEVER NOT A FACTOR.

Wall Street persistently refuses to give serious attention to the reports of yellow fever in the South with which it is daily inflicted. Usually bear speculators are inclined to make much of such talk, and usually, too, outsiders are apt to give it grave consideration. Now, however, yellow fever talk seems to be falling flat. As is pointed out, it is a little too late in the season for a yellow fever scare.

HIGHER MONEY—GOLD IMPORTS.

Toward the close of business yesterday the call money rate ran up to 4 per cent. Practically all of the day's loans were made between 2½ and 3 per cent. earlier in the day, but little money being taken at the higher rate. The time money department did not respond to the advance in the call figure, loans of that character continuing easily obtainable at current rates.

The prompt sequel to the advance in rates was the announcement of further engagements of gold abroad for shipment to this country. Bankers have all along pointed out that it was not possible to advance the money rate without bringing about gold imports on a large scale. Sterling exchange yesterday was decidedly weak, declining one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Among Wall Street bankers and houses with foreign connections large engagements of gold are looked for before the end of the week. They declare that this is bound to result from the maintenance of the higher money rate of yesterday. It is, they say, a question of a decline in money or heavy importations of gold.

SUGAR TRUST WEAKNESS.

The feature of yesterday's market was Sugar Trust. Transactions in that stock aggregated more than 105,000 shares—more than one-quarter of the day's total transactions. Sugar Trust was conspicuously weak, selling from 143 down below 138, and making a net loss of 5¼ points as compared with Tuesday's closing price.

The professional talent of the Stock Exchange, under the lead of several of the larger operators, was to a man aggressively bearish on Sugar. All day the traders pounded the stock, and extended a short interest considerably larger than has existed in the stock for a long time.

There was no apparent rhyme or reason in the concerted onslaughts on the stock. Rumors which have been in circulation for some time past of a decreased dividend were set at naught by the Directors, who yesterday met and declared the regular quarterly 3 per cent. Such bear talk as there was on the stock chiefly concerned the bearish attitude of some inside interests who have recently been conspicuous as sellers.

These interests yesterday apparently turned buyers on the decline. They were not aggressive with their purchases; they did not seem to want to give the stock much support. What they did was to take what they wanted as unostentatiously as possible.

MANHATTAN SHRINKAGE.

Bets were made on the Stock Exchange yesterday that Manhattan's earnings for the current quarter ending with this month will show less than 2 per cent. per annum being earned on the stock.

A PEOPLE'S GAS VICTORY.

People's Gas was bought by inside interests yesterday, and also by traders who were short of it, on the announcement that the decision in the Livingston suit was wholly favorable to the company. Although this litigation, started some time ago by Mr. James Duane Livingston to test the constitutionality of the law under which the People's Gas Company was formed, has not been heard much of lately, it has all along been a drawback to the stock's market. Insiders have believed that the company would be upheld by the law, but with a suit hanging over it there has been a more or less general disposition to let it alone.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday, discussing the decision, said:

"Judge Dunn's decision in the Livingston case against People's Gas was a most sweeping one in favor of the company. He sustains the validity of the act of the Legislature, and says in addition that even if this act were unconstitutional, a bondholder has absolutely no right to complain, as the inevitable effect of the legislation, whether good or bad, was to enhance the value of the securities of the company. Aside from this, however, the act itself is in every particular valid and Constitutional, and must be sustained by the courts."

THE ST. PAUL DIVIDEND.

Not in a long time has Wall Street interest centred so in any pending development as it does now in the action to be taken to-day by the St. Paul Directors upon that company's dividend payment. All sorts of rumors as to what is to be done are in circulation, all of which are mere guesses.

Besides being very much at sea as to what is to be done to-day, Wall Street seems to be mixed up on what the St. Paul has already done with its dividend rate. In April, 1897, the St. Paul Directors declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the first six months of that fiscal year. In October, 1897, they declared 2 per cent. regular and 1 per cent. extra dividend, making in all 5 per cent. paid on the stock in that year, although the rate had not really been advanced beyond the previously prevailing 4 per cent. In April of this year the St. Paul Directors declared 2 per cent. regular and ½ per cent. extra dividend, thus technically adhering to the old 4 per cent. regular rate, but keeping up with the 5 per cent. payments which had begun in October, 1897. So St. Paul has paid so far this year 2½ per cent., although its actual semi-annual dividend was only 2 per cent. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's phenomenal increases in earnings were made the subjects of special analyses in Wall Street yesterday apropos of the company's July statement, which, in detail, is as follows:

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$571,360	$489,468	*$81,896
Operating expenses	342,487	313,176	*29,310
Net earnings	228,873	176,286	*52,586
Other income	239,433	14,471	*24,962
Total income	468,306	190,757	*277,548
Fixed charges	178,031	180,259	†2,227
Surplus	290,275	10,498	*279,776

*Increase. †Decrease.

The gross earnings for the thirty-one days of August are $563,259, showing an increase of $85,579 over the corresponding month of last year.

In noting the increase in daily earnings it is interesting to compare the earnings of the first five days of the past four months, taking into consideration at the same time that the months of July and September include two full holidays within that period.

		Increase.
First five days of June	$93,026	$16,553
First five days of July	97,743	13,238
First five days of August	88,107	9,364
First five days of September	101,620	23,557

Commenting on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit improved financial status, the New York News Bureau yesterday issued the following bulletin:

"It has been stated by persons of high standing in the affairs of the company that there was sufficient surplus in the treasury to pay a dividend to the stockholders at the present time, and this statement, coupled with the enormous increases recorded in the above figures, leaves no shadow of doubt that the company will be paying a substantial dividend before the close of the present fiscal year. As a matter of fact, the company carried 140,207,932 passengers during the fiscal year ended June 30, which, when compared with the three millions and over people of Greater New York, means that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has carried the entire population forty-six times. The statement of the last fiscal year included but four months of the bridge traffic, while the present fiscal year will show twelve months of bridge traffic, together with the advantage to be gained by the addition of new loops at the New York terminal and the completion of the Avenue C extension connecting the Flatbush Avenue Line with the Sea Beach Road and Bensonhurst, making a direct outlet for all the Eastern District to Coney Island and Bensonhurst."

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions, The Iron Age, a foremost iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"After the very heavy business during the past few weeks, the markets in the cruder products have quieted down. The steel mills in the Central West and in Chicago are heavily engaged for the balance of the year, while the majority of buyers are covered. The appearance of inquiries of some magnitude indicates, however, that consumption is not alone requiring an enormous tonnage, but that it may not be fully covered through the usual channels. Much depends upon whether, ultimately, the demand throughout the country for the endless variety of iron and steel products will outrun the expectations of those who manufacture the goods in anticipation of later distribution. The requirements for large engineering and railroad undertakings manifest themselves well in advance, but the tonnage for the more general consumption widely distributed, in individually small quantities, is not so easily gauged. The indications are very favorable, but that is all that can be said.

"In foundry irons there is a lull, but it is encouraging to note that its largest single consuming interest, the cast iron pipe trade, is receiving some large orders. A Cincinnati shop has captured an order for 19,000 tons for Mobile. In Philadelphia there is to be closed a contract which calls for 16,000 tons as a minimum or 24,000 tons as a maximum. A Boston gas and coke plant opens bids for 5,000 tons to-day.

"In Bessemer pig little has been done East or West, but there has been some movement in both sections in low phosphorus metal.

"Billets are quiet, but very firm, large orders in the East remaining in abeyance because buyers are not willing to pay prices asked. In rods, Chicago records some transactions.

"In the plate trade the principal event has been the placing of an order for upward of 10,000 tons for a Delaware shipyard, a Western mill taking the business. It may be of interest to note that a project is now being worked out to establish a large shipyard in New York Harbor, the details of which are to be placed before the public at an early date.

"Sheets have been very active in the leading markets, and Chicago reports that in galvanized sheets in particular the volume of business is the greatest yet experienced in the history of the trade.

"Makers of merchant pipe, who are experiencing a good business, have advanced prices, and a similar tendency is developing among the bar mills. The structural trade is quiet, Chicago builders are figuring on some work, and there are a number of contracts coming up in New York.

"In the metal trade copper prices are creeping upward, and spelter has taken an upward turn again.

"The trade continues to watch with interest the developments in the tin-plate branch. It is reported that options, expiring in February next year, have been secured on a considerable number of plants, the majority of them on a cash basis. Yet the puzzling fact is developing that heavy sales of tin plate at low prices are being made for delivery very far into next year."

VIRGINIA DEFERRED DEBT.

Apropos of the statements published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 29, in relation to the Virginia deferred debt, ex-Senator Marshall McCormick of Virginia writes the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pamphlet published by the Committee on Virginia Deferred Certificates, mentioned me as one of the parties who requested Mr. John Crosby Brown and his associates to act as a committee for our inter-State debt, and, this being a matter of local public importance, I ask to present facts not heretofore printed.

THE TIMES of the 29th ult. quoted Mr. Robert L. Harrison as stating that the Virginia Debt Commission decided that the stamped trust receipts represented certificates which must be withdrawn from the expired contract and deposited under a new contract before legislation can be had. But holders forget that a majority of the certificates must be deposited, and a plan of settlement published for their acceptance thirty days before the Legislature meets. As it meets within 130 days, the committee cannot make its arrangements in time unless it has the immediate and cordial cooperation of the owners of certificates. If holders cause a failure by delaying to deposit, they may rely on it, no other effort will ever be made. It seems the certificates are held largely by the class who do not look beyond the fact that Stock Exchange quotations are confined to stamped receipts, and hesitate to deposit because Brown Brothers' receipts may not be listed for two months. And they thus hesitate, although the stamped receipts represent an expired contract. As it is so largely held in New York, the Stock Exchange is interested to prevent the loss of this large debt, and it will be lost unless holders deposit. Only about $8,500,000 out of the $15,500,000 certificates are represented by stamped receipts, but quotations are limited to them. Striking these stamped receipts from the stock list would confront holders with the fact that they have all to lose and nothing to gain by delaying to deposit. To continue such quotations is to mislead holders and to hinder progress. The recent advance in price from 3 to 9 was based on the expectation that the present committee would succeed. If it fails, the price will go back to less than 3. Probably investors stand aloof because fearing holders will delay depositing until too late for the committee to make arrangements before the Legislature meets. Unlisting stamped receipts would be a great benefit to holders.

Attention is directed to the fact that these receipts are on the list contrary to the rule of the Exchange. The certificates were listed in 1880. The first trust receipts were listed in 1885. The stamped receipts were listed in 1890. Hence, the same security is probably listed three times, and although any of the three is a "good delivery," the stamped receipts alone are quoted.

But the most objectionable fact is, that the stamped receipts represent only one of the four issues of certificates. Holders do not know that, if a settlement is ever made, any certificate of 1882 will realize more than a certificate of 1871, for the same amount.

Quoting stamped receipts deters depositing. Unless the certificates are assembled within the next sixty days, it will be difficult if not impossible for the committee to complete their work in time for the coming Legislature. We in Virginia and West Virginia are powerless to aid holders unless they deposit, and this communication is offered hoping that it will arrest the attention of some one who will present the facts to the Stock Exchange before the present opportunity is lost.

MARSHALL McCORMICK.
Berryville, Va., Sept. 4, 1898.

FULL INTEREST TO BE PAID.

Atchison adjustment 4s sold at 73½ yesterday, and were far the most active bonds in the market. The Atchison Directors voted to pay 4 per cent. on the bonds, and their activity and strength was due to this. Four per cent. is the full annual interest on the adjustments, and was declared yesterday for the fiscal year just ended, to be paid Nov. 1.

BURLINGTON REFUNDING.

The Stock Exchange house of Clarence H. Wildes & Co. issued yesterday an exhaustive review showing savings possible through refunding the bond issues of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. It goes into much detail, and, in conclusion says:

"It is not yet assured that the company will authorize a refunding mortgage to take up its maturing issues; on the other hand, it has often been contended that the stockholders will be given the right to subscribe for new stock to pay off the various bonds as they fall due, and eventually leave the property free of debt. In support of this view it will be noticed that there are already 1,146 miles standard gauge and 178 miles narrow-guage road in the system on which there are no bonds outstanding. No other road in the country has such an amount of unincumbered mileage—about one-sixth of the entire system.

"In round figures there are about $73,000,000 bonds on the system containing no sinking funds, which would be retired from time to time, as they mature, through the sale of stock. The remaining $80,000,000 bonds, however, are subject to sinking funds, which will gradually retire a very large proportion of the various mortgages, the drawings in some cases being sufficient to pay off the entire issue at maturity.

"The first table in the schedule is an excellent illustration of this feature of the sinking funds; the trustee held at the time mentioned an amount of securities about equal at their market value to the outstanding bonds, and the issue had still about five years to run.

"Each year the accretions of the sinking funds containing live bonds grow larger and larger; and in the case of the other issues where the trustees hold only canceled securities the percentage of outstanding bonds drawn steadily increases. For example, the fixed annual payment on account of the Iowa Division 4s and 5s is equal to about 2 per cent. of the bonds now outstanding, instead of 1½ per cent., the original percentage.

"Through the gradual extinguishment of its debt the position of the company would become stronger and stronger, until eventually over 7,150 miles of standard-gauge and 178 miles of narrow-gauge road would become the unincumbered property of the stockholders."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Weakness of foreign exchange and expectation of gold imports.

Vote of Atchison's Directors to pay the full interest of 4 per cent. for the last fiscal year on the company's adjustment bonds.

Circular issued by Canadian Pacific stating company's acceptance of Inter-State Commerce Commission's decision regarding differentials.

Arrival of a considerable amount of foreign gold.

Increase of $279,776 in Brooklyn Rapid Transit's net surplus, after charges for July.

Decrease of $226,817 in net earnings for July of Southern Pacific's lines.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on Sugar, Commercial Cable, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred stocks.

Increase of $32,401 in Rock Island's surplus net earnings for July, making an increase of $387,270 since April 1.

Decrease of $12,777 in St. Joseph and Grand Island's surplus for July.

Increase of $15,901 in Oregon Short Line's net earnings for July.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in August showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$11,781
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	28,104
Evansville and Indianapolis	2,060
Evansville and Terre Haute	6,340
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	1,324
Iowa Central	14,678
Mexican National	14,760
Pittsburg and Western	17,038
Rio Grande Southern	4,115
Southern Railway	115,095

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The following showed decreases:

International and Great Northern	$40,512
Norfolk and Western	4,126
St. Joseph and Grand Island	7,915

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28½	29½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Asterdam common	29¾	30
Amsterdam preferred	69	70
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	327	335
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	42	44
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	59¾	60
Glucose pf., ex dividend	107	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	58	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	117	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	350	360
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	21¾	22
Standard Distilling pf.	71¾	72¼
Standard Oil Trust	413	414
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	171	173

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23¼	24¼

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Irving	147½
Amer. Exchange	169½	Leather Manuf's'	170
Broadway	225	Lincoln National	750
Butchers & Drov.	65	Mechanics'	170
Central National	160	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	151
City	1000	New York	235
Commerce	204	New York County	1100
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	275	Phenix	90
East River	130	Republic	155
Fourth National	170	Seaboard Nat.	175
Garfield Nat.	1000	Second National	450
German-American	112	Seventh National	120
Greenwich	165	State of New York	103
Hanover	390	Tradesmen's	80
Importers & Trad.	480		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$12,000 Dallas and Waco Railroad first mortgage guaranteed 5 per cent. bonds, due 1940, coupons May and November, 81¾.

$5,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company consolidated first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1900, 107.

$1,000 Michigan Central Railway Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1902, coupons May and November, 112¾.

$5,000 Southern Railway Company first consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1994, coupons January and July, 97⅛.

$5,000 Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1926, coupons April and October, (unpaid coupons attached,) 101¾.

$2,000 New York and Harlem Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1900, interest May and November, 107½.

$3,000 Wisconsin Central Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, (unpaid coupons attached,) 52¼.

$5,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bond, due 1903, interest January and July, 116¾.

$2,000 United States Leather Company 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1913, coupons May and November, 113.

$1,000 United States 4 per cent. registered bond, due 1907, 110¼.

$5,000 Florida Central and Peninsular Railway Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1918, coupons January and July, 105½.

75 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 106¼.

57 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each, 149.

5 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 118¾.

$5,000 Lexington and Eastern Railway Company general mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due February, 1935, and $450 do. scrip, 29.

34 shares Kentucky Union Company common, $10 each, and $5 do. scrip, and 6 shares Kentucky Union Company preferred, $10 each, and $9 do. scrip, $160 lot.

136 shares Brooklyn Athenaeum Company, $60 lot.

$2,000 Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1927, September, 1896, coupons on, 45.

$1,000 Wabash Railroad Company 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1939, Series B, interest January and July, 34¼.

5 shares South Brooklyn Sawmill Company, 100.

27 shares Yellow Pine Company preferred, $282.50 lot.

60 shares North American Company of New Jersey, 6½.

5 shares Brooklyn Baseball Club, $21 lot.

40 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 160.

100 shares Incandescent Petroleum Light Company of West Virginia, common, (Trustee certificate,) $100 each, $10 lot.

100 shares Union Surety Company temporary certificate, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $1,450 lot.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼d per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 250 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 40@44, 100 Chrysolite at .04, 200 Mexican at .17, 300 Mount Rosa at .16, 400 Utah at .08.

On the Mining Exchange 4,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03½@.03; 200 American Flag at .06; 500 Anchoria at .82; 5,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.08¾@.08⅝; 1,000 Cannon Ball at .003¼; 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.11¾@.12; 400 Golden Fleece at .25; 600 Isabella at .27@.26½; 1,000 Justine at .03¼; 800 Lillie at 1.20@1.21; 10,000 Old Gold at .005½@.006; 2,000 Pilgrim at .004½; 3,000 Rocky Mountain at .11⅞ cash @.14¾, buyer 60; 4,000 Sentinel at .005; 1,000 Union at .19, and 1,000 Work at .09.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.72	Horn Silver	1.35
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.10	Kings. & Pem.	.16
Best & Belcher	.18	La Crosse	.07
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.08
Chrysolite	.10	Little Chief	.19
Comstock Tunnel Co	.02	Phoenix, gold	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Plymouth Con.	.07
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.58
Enterprise Min. Co.	.40	Standard Con.	1.45
Father De Smet	.16		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Occidental	.50
Breece	.80	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.08	Potosi	.13
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.28
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Chollar	.10	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.13	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.88	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Con.	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.25	Yellow Jacket	.10
Father De Smet	.17	Argentum Juanita	.18
Gould & Curry	.12	Alamo	.03
Hale & Norcross	.75	Anaconda	.38
Homestake	45.00	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Horn Silver	1.25	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.02
Iron Silver	.70	Golden Fleece	.22
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Isabella	.24
La Crosse	.14	Mollie Gibson	.19
Leadville Con.	.08	Mount Rosa	.16
Little Chief	.20	Pharmacist	.04
Mexican	.10	Portland	1.45
Moulton	.20	Union	.16
Ontario	3.50	Work	.07
Ophir	.15		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Am. Flag	.04	Gold Coin	.75
Gold Magnet	.004½	Garfield Con.	.11
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.24
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.26½
Miami	.40	Jefferson	.07
Pilgrim	.003	Justine	.12½
Rocky Mountain	.11¾	Lillie	1.19
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.19½
Alamo	.03¼	Mount Rosa	.18
Anaconda	.43	Old Gold	.005
Anchoria	.80	Portland	1.44½
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Sentinel	.004½
Cannon Ball	.002¾	Union	.18
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.08

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$302,053,576
Gold reserve	225,538,076
Net silver	8,615,220
United States notes in the Treasury	53,769,229
Treasury notes of 1890	4,068,573
Total receipts this day	1,119,874
Total receipts this month	8,559,721
Total receipts this year	94,189,537
Total expenditures this day	2,084,000
Total expenditures this month	10,925,000
Total expenditures this year	141,449,193
Deposits in National banks	67,935,438
National bank notes received for redemption	169,506
Government receipts from customs	709,307
Internal revenue	397,308
Miscellaneous	13,258

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virganla Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD, } Committee.
CLARENCE CARY,
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED BONDS OF INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900:

The Peoria and Eastern Railway Company has arranged for the extension of the above-mentioned bonds to April 1, 1940, with interest from October 1, 1898, at four per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1.

Bondholders may present their bonds at the office of this Company at any time on and after October 1, 1898, for the purpose of having the same stamped, and extension agreement and new coupon sheets attached. Existing coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1899, will be detached and canceled. Bondholders so presenting bonds will be entitled to receive in cash an amount equal to interest on same at seven per cent. from July 1, 1898, to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

In case of holders not desiring to extend, this Company will purchase their bonds at par and interest at seven per cent. from July 1 to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Brown Brothers & Co.'s
Certificates of Deposit for
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.
Extension and Improvement 5% Gold Bonds.

On presentation at our offices of the above Certificates of Deposit, for indorsement, the Holders will receive payment of the coupon due Aug. 1st, 1897, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum to September 6th, 1898.

The Coupon of February 1st, 1897, which, with the Coupon of August 1st, 1897, is now being paid, was PURCHASED by us under the Bondholders' Agreement of February 1st, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NEW YORK.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., LONDON.
New York, September 7th, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of the following Bonds, Stocks and Coupons:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874. Due May 1, 1910.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Co.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885 (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877. Due June 1, 1927 (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.)
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Akron & Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.
Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, appertaining to any of the above-named Bonds, except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company.

OVER 97½ PER CENT. of the above-named outstanding Bonds and **OVER 95½ PER CENT.** of the above-named Stocks (not including Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Preferred Stock and Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock) having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice, pursuant to said Plan and Agreement, that **deposits of the above-named Bonds and Stocks will be accepted upon a CASH PAYMENT OF TWO PER CENT. of the par value of bonds and an additional CASH PAYMENT OF $2 PER SHARE of stock deposited until and including SEPTEMBER 15, 1898, after which date no further deposits of such bonds or stocks will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and additional payments as the undersigned may impose.**

Unpaid coupons (or claims for interest on Registered Bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, may be deposited up to and including September 15, 1898, without additional charge. After that date no further deposits of such coupons (or claims for interest) will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned, and upon such terms as the undersigned may impose.

New York, September 1, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York:
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York:
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York:
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London:
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

TO DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN
and
LIMA NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bondholders:

In view of the receivership of the above-named properties, the undersigned have been requested by bondholders owning or representing a majority of the bonds to act as a committee in their behalf.

Bondholders will please send their names and addresses to H. A. Murray, Secretary, 65 Cedar Street, New York.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman.
President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
President Manhattan Trust Company, New York.
E. A. MERRILL,
President Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co., New York.
PHILIP LEHMAN,
of Lehman Bros., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
ALBANY, N. Y., September 3d, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office at Albany, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 5th of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and approving a second supplementary contract between this Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which contract has been approved by the Directors of this Company, and provides for the readjustment of rental to be paid to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company under the contract of April 1, 1873.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 11, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 10, 1898, and will be reopened on the day following the meeting. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
New York, September 2, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Sugar Refining Co.
New York, September 6, 1898.

The Board of Directors of The American Sugar Refining Company have this day declared the following dividends, payable October 3, 1898:

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends, 1¾ PER CENT.

On the Common Stock a dividend of 3 PER CENT.

The transfer books will close on Sept. 14, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Oct. 4, 1898.

JOHN E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, '97, AND JAN. 1, '98, from Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company (Wheeling Division) 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds, due 1928, and Coupons due Feb. 1, '97, and Aug. 1, '97, from Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company 1st Mtge. Extension & Improvement 5% Bonds, due 1930, will be paid on presentation at Central Trust Co. of N. Y., 54 Wall St., with interest at 6% per annum to Sept. 6, '98.

Office of the Welsbach Light Company,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, September 7, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable September 19th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 12th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	..	57	Adams Express	111	111	110½	110½	....
83½	84	1,150	Am. Malting Co.	35	35	83¾	83¾	−⅛
83¾	84¼	1,650	Am. Malting Co. pf.	84¾	85	84⅛	84⅛	+½
87¼	87⅝	1,030	American Cotton Oil	87¾	88	87⅝	87⅝	−½
88	89	165	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	88	−½
130	136	20	American Express	130	133	130	133	....
13¼	13⅜	750	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	−½
38	38½	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	−½
138¼	138⅜	105,779	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	143	143	137½	138¼	−5¼
115	115½	105	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115¾	114⅞	115½	....
96	98	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97½	97½	97½	97½	....
139⅝	140	13,655	American Tobacco	141½	141⅝	139½	139⅝	−2⅜
33⅞	35	1,900	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	35½	35½	33½	33⅞	−2½
86	87	2,241	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	88	88	86½	86½	−3½
13⅝	14	810	At., T. & S. F.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	−½
36	36½	7,765	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36½	36⅝	36	36	−¾
33½	33¾	12,715	B. & O., 1st in. pd.	33	34⅜	33	33½	−½
5	5½	210	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	−½
3¼	3½	1,555	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	−½
62⅞	63	11,480	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64⅝	64⅝	62⅞	62⅞	−1⅝
126½	128	25	Brooklyn Union Gas	128	128	128	128	....
33½	35	310	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	32¼	34	32¼	33⅝	+1⅝
76½	77½	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	+½
53⅝	53⅞	560	Canada Southern	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	+1⅛
90¼	90½	2,390	Canadian Pacific	88¾	90	88¾	90	+1½
23	23½	300	Central Pacific	23⅛	23⅜	23½	23½	−⅜
23½	24	1,170	Chesapeake & Ohio	24	24	23½	23½	−½
158	160	115	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	+½
116¼	116⅝	8,696	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	117½	117⅝	116½	116½	−1⅛
56	58	300	Chi. & East. Ill.	57	57	56	56	−2⅛
106½	107¼	338	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107	107	107	107	....
16	16⅛	6,156	Chicago Great West.	16¼	16½	15⅞	16	−¼
40	42	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41⅞	41⅞	40	40	−1
33	36	180	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	33	33	33	33	....
112⅞	113	41,980	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	113⅝	114⅛	112⅝	112⅞	−⅝
156	157½	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	156½	156½	156½	156½	....
133¼	133⅞	550	Chicago & Northw.	134¾	134¾	133⅞	133⅞	−¾
103½	103¾	8,756	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	105	105⅛	103½	103⅝	−1⅛
81	83	1,070	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	−⅜
41⅝	42¼	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	42⅞	42⅞	42	42	−1
15⅝	15½	2,450	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅝	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
51½	52	1,020	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	51½	51⅞	51¼	51⅝	....
23½	24	50	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	....
7	7½	161	Colorado Midland	7	7	7	7	....
16¾	17½	271	Colorado Midland pf.	17	17	16¾	16¾	−1⅝
5⅝	6½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	−¼
6	6½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	....
49½	49⅞	1,970	Consolidated Ice	49⅜	49⅜	49	49½	....
92½	93½	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	....
106½	107⅞	55	Delaware & Hudson	107¼	107¼	107	107	....
15	15¼	1,700	Denver & R. G.	15⅝	15½	15¼	15¼	+⅛
56⅞	57⅝	3,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	57⅞	58	56¾	56¾	−1⅛
16½	17½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	....
87¼	88	100	Erie 1st pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	−⅜
29½	30	420	Evans. & T. H.	29¼	30	29¼	30	+1
65	67	700	Evans. & T. H. pf.	65	66	65	66	+1
44¼	44½	4,172	General Electric	45⅜	45⅜	44⅜	44½	−1½
136	137½	330	Great Northern pf.	137½	137½	137	137	−½
26½	26⅜	100	Hawaiian Sugar	26½	26½	26½	26½	−½
113	113½	3,181	Illinois Central	114½	114½	113	113	−1½
72	72½	861	Illinois Steel Co.	72⅞	73	71½	72½	−½
54½	55	3,143	Int. Paper Co.	56½	56½	54⅛	54⅝	−1¼
90	90½	150	Int. Paper Co. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	−1
34	35	100	Iowa Central pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	−⅛
50	50½	650	Laclede Gas	50¼	50¼	50	50	−⅛
93	96	150	Laclede Gas pf.	94	94	94	94	−1
74	75	271	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75	75	74½	74½	−1½
57⅞	58	4,450	Louisville & Nashville	58	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	−⅛
96	96⅛	16,265	Manhattan Con	96⅞	96⅞	95⅝	96	−1
152¼	153	2,213	Metropolitan St. Ry.	153¾	153¾	153	153⅛	−⅜
107	108	100	Michigan Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	−1
59½	60½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	−½
97½	98	1,600	Minnesota Iron	98¼	98¼	97½	97½	+¼
34¼	34½	889	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	−½
35½	35⅝	2,190	Missouri Pacific	36	36	35½	35½	−½
95½	97	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	....
35¼	36	760	National Lead Co.	37	37	35¼	35¼	−1⅝
110½	112¼	135	National Lead Co. pf.	111	111½	111	111	....
6¼	6⅝	300	National Linseed Oil	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	....
91	92	300	New Jersey Central	92¼	92¼	91	91	+1
97	98	785	New York Air Brake	97¼	98½	97	98	....
118	118⅜	1,095	New York Central	118½	118⅜	118½	118½	−⅜
83¼	84¼	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	−½
54	54½	525	Norfolk & West. pf.	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54½	+⅜
6⅝	6⅞	100	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+½
38⅝	38⅞	17,599	Northern Pacific	39⅜	39⅜	38⅝	38⅞	−½
78	78½	19,940	Northern Pacific pf.	79¼	79¼	78	78⅛	−1¼
16	16⅛	750	Ontario & Western	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	....
75½	76½	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	76	76	76	76	−1½
35½	36½	160	Oregon Short Line	36½	36½	36½	36½	+½
34¼	34⅝	1,010	Pacific Mail	35	35	34½	34½	−⅜
45½	46	1,020	Pacific Coast	46	46	45½	45½	−½
85½	87½	277	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+1½
67½	68½	1,184	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	68½	68⅝	67⅝	68	+¼
118⅜	119¼	22	Pennsylvania R. R.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	....
105⅝	105⅞	17,750	People's Gas, Chicago	106½	107⅜	105¼	105⅝	−⅝
43¼	43½	310	P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	43½	43½	43½	+½
63	65	250	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63¼	63¼	63	63	−3
8⅞	9¼	120	Pitts. & West. pf.	9	10	8½	8½	....
187	189	106	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188½	188½	188½	188½	+½
18⅝	19	200	Reading	19	19	19	19	....
44	44½	1,260	Reading 1st pf.	45	45	44	44	−½
6	7	100	St. J. & G. I.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	....
59	60	115	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	....
18	19	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	−⅛
66	66¼	600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65⅞	66	65⅞	66	+½
33¼	33⅝	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33⅛	33½	33⅛	33½	....
12¼	12⅝	235	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	−⅛
166	171	14	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	170	170	170	170	....
83½	84	350	St. Paul & Omaha	83½	84	83½	83½	−¾
21⅞	22	500	Southern Pacific	22	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
9½	9⅝	3,018	Southern Railway	9⅛	9¼	9½	9½	−½
34⅝	34¾	4,477	Southern Railway pf.	35¼	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	−⅞
7½	8	475	Standard R. & T.	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
30½	30⅝	1,610	Tenn. Coal & Iron	31⅜	31⅜	30½	30⅝	−⅝
14⅝	15	960	Texas Pacific	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
32⅜	32½	6,630	Union Pacific	33½	33⅝	32½	32½	−1
66¼	66½	10,496	Union Pacific pf.	67⅞	67⅝	66½	66⅝	−⅞
6½	6¾	8,345	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅞	7⅞	6½	6½	−¾
7¼	7½	375	United States Leather	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	....
71¼	71½	5,595	U. S. Leather pf.	72⅝	72⅝	71	71⅞	−⅞
43½	43¾	2,240	United States Rubber	44⅜	44⅜	43	43½	−1⅛
104	104½	400	U. S. Rubber pf.	105	105	104	104	−1
8⅝	8⅞	200	Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	....
21⅞	22	2,405	Wabash pf.	22¼	22½	21⅞	21⅞	−⅜
..	95⅝	400	West Chicago Street	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+⅝
93⅝	94	1,923	Western Union Tel.	94⅜	94⅜	93⅝	93⅞	−½
2⅜	2⅝	1,610	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd.	2⅝	2½	2⅜	2½	−⅛
14⅝	15⅛	120	W. & L.E pf., 3d as. pd.	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	....
Sales....		410,430						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Bond	Sales	Price
Adams Express 4s	8,000	100½
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	2,000	107
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	2,000	88
At, T & S F adjst 4s	45,000	73¼
	25,000	73¼
	10,000	73⅜
	1,000	73½
	55,000	73½
	85,000	73¼
	15,000	73⅜
	153,000	73¼
	13,000	73⅞
	12,000c	73¼
	63,000	73¼
	10,000	73⅜
	12,000	73½
	1,000s5F	73⅜
	2,000	73¼
	500	73¼
	15,000	73⅜
	10,000	73½
	2,000	73⅜
	41,000	73¼
	3,000c	73¼
	8,000	73¼
	5,000	73⅜
	20,000	73¼
	5,000	73⅜
	2,000	73¼
	3,000	73⅜
	4,000	73¼
	10,000	73½
	14,000	73⅜
	56,000	73½
	20,000	73⅜
	18,000	73¼
	10,000	73⅛
	25,000	73
	10,000	72⅞
	10,000	73
	5,000	73⅛
	15,000	73
Gen 4s	17,000	95½
	8,000	95¼
	5,000	95½
	11,000	95¼
	70,000	95½
	25,000	95⅝
	15,000	95½
B & O con 5s, 1988	30,000	118½
B & O S W 1st guarant'd	13,000	101¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	8,000	93⅛
	10,000	93½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000	94
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	8,000	90¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	3,000	41½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	11,000	87½
	7,000	87⅝
	3,000	87½
	20,000	87⅜
	5,000	87½
	1,000	87¼
	10,000	87½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	5,000	116
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	12,000	115⅝
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	1,000	116⅝
Chi G L & C Co 1st	1,000	106½
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A	1,000	105⅝
C, M & St Paul, H & D Div 7s	1,000	128⅝
Col Midland 1st 4s	3,000	71
Col Midland 2-4s	8,000	60
Col & Ninth Av 1st	10,000	120½
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	1,000	88½
Dul & Iron Range 1st	5,000	105
Erie 3d mortgage	1,000	112½
Erie 1st con 7s	10,000	142
Erie gen lien 4s	95,000	73
Erie 4s prior bonds	5,000	93
Evans & T H gen 5s	5,000	91⅝
	5,000	91¾
	11,000	91½
	5,000	91¾
Galv, H & H 5s	27,000	97
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	7,000	98
	5,000	98¼
H & Tex Cent gen 4s	10,000	88¼
Hous, E & W Tex 5s	4,000	94
	50,000	94½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000	104
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	5,000	78
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented	10,000	100
	5,000	100¼
	6,000	100½
Met St Ry gen 5s	5,000	118½
	2,000	118
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	10,000	76¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	1,000	89¼
	20,000	89½
Mo, K & T 2d	11,000	64⅝
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	1,000	78½
Morris & Essex 7s, 1900	4,000b3	107
Nash, C & St L 1st	2,000	130
N Y Central deb 5s	1,000	108½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	20,000	95
	3,000	95⅛
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	3,000	99½
N Y, S & W G M	3,000	90
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	25,000	101
	17,000	101⅛
	500	100½
	25,000	101
	3,000	101⅛
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	13,000	68½
	5,000	68⅜
Ohio Southern G M 4s	5,000	8½
	5,000	8
	15,000	9
Trust Co certfs	5,000	8½
Oregon R & N 4s	3,000	100
	2,000	99⅝
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	6,000	107
Oregon S L inc B & col tr	20,000	57⅜
	60,000	58
	10,000	57⅞
Pac Coast 1st 5s	6,000	105¼
	20,000	106
	39,000	105⅞
Penn Cos gtd 4½s	1,000	113
Peo & Eastern 1st	8,000	79½
	1,000	79
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A	3,000	113
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	51,000	109
Reading Co gen 4s	10,000	82⅝
	15,000	82½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	5,000	79¼
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	5,000	99⅛
St L & San Fran 4s	9,000	81
St L S W 1st	12,000	78½
	10,000	79
	10,000	79¼
	5,000	78⅝
	20,000	79
St L S W 2d inc	10,000	33
	4,000	33⅛
	1,000	33¼
St Paul & Duluth 2d	2,000	107
St P, M & M, East Minn 1st Div 1st	1,000	110½
Montana Cent 6s	1,000	126
San An & Ar Pass 4s	10,000	67¾
	45,000	68
	1,000	68⅜
	4,000	68½
	10,000	68⅝
Scioto Val & N E 4s	6,000	91
So Pac of Cal 5s consol	10,000	102½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	5,000	97⅞
	5,000	98
	6,000	97⅝
Standard R & T 6s	9,000	81
Standard R & T inc	2,000	23⅝
	15,000	23½
	5,000	23⅜
	5,000	23½
	7,000	22½
	5,000	22
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	16,000	93½
	16,000	95
Tex & Pac 2d inc	10,000	47
	62,000	46
	5,000	45⅞
	10,000	45⅞
	10,000	46
Tol, Peo & West 4s	5,000	77
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	22,000	93
	10,000	92⅝
Union Pacific 4s	25,000	99
	54,000	98⅞
	2,000	99
	5,000	98⅞
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	10,000	77
	55,000	77¼
	8,000	77
	12,000	76⅞
	2,000	77
	8,000	76⅞
	20,000	76½
	2,000	76⅞
Wabash 1st 5s	2,000	111⅞
	50,000	112
Wabash 2d 5s	8,000	90
	75,000	90½
	1,000	90
	13,000	90¼
	6,000s3	90⅛
Wabash deb, Series B	10,000	34⅝
	30,000	34½
	10,000	34⅞
	10,000	34⅛
West Shore gtd 4s	1,000	109½
	4,000	110
Registered	500	110
	2,000	109½
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	10,000	53⅛
	1,000	53
	1,000	53¼
	1,000	53
	5,000	53¼
	20,000	53
	7,000	52⅞
Total sales		$2,774,500

...The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	Detroit Gas	63	65	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
3s, 1918, when is'd	105½	105⅝	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6¾	8¼	New Cent. C.	37	42
4s, r., 1907	110	111	Eastern Elevator	..	40	N. Y. & N. H.	193	196
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	181	184	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
4s, r., 1925	127	128	*Ed. E. Ill. of B'n	..	130	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	78
4s, c., 1925	127	128	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Erie	14¼	14½	Nor. & West.	15	16¼
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Erie 2d pf.	18½	19½	Ont. Mining	4	6
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	13½	15	Ore. R. & N.	57¾	59
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	H. B. Claflin	92	..	Penn. Coal	330	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Homestake	51	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
			Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100	Peo. & Eastern	5	6
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	P., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
American Coal	110	130	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
Am. Dist. Tel.	27	35	K. C., P. & G.	18½	19	Quicksilver pf.	5¾	8
Am. Tobacco pf.	130	132	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Reading 2d pf.	21¾	22
Ann Arbor	11	12	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Ann Arbor pf.	36	37	K. & D. M. pf.	15	17	R., W. & O.	123½	125
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Rio Grande W.	28	29¼
Brunswick City	9	9¾	King. & Pem.	3	9¾	Rio G. W. pf.	67	69½
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	L. E. & W.	17	19	St. L. & S. F.	8½	8¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Lake Shore	193	..	St. L. S. W.	5	6
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	28⅛	30	Long Island	50	57	St. P. & Duluth	22	28
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	74	Manhattan Beach	2	6	St. P. & D. pf.	88	92
Chi., Ind. & L.	8	9	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P. & O. pf.	155	165
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	Mexican Central	5¾	6	Sil. bullion certfs.	59¾	60½
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Minn. & St. L.	27	28	T. P. Land Tr.	8	9
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	91	Third Avenue	175	180
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Tol. & O. C.	20	30
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	41	50
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	24	Mo., K. & T.	12⅛	12½	Twin City R. T.	30	32
Com. Cable	170	..	Mobile & Ohio	28	28½	U. S. Express	41	45
Consol. Coal	46	..	Morris & Essex	170¼	175	Wells-F. Express	120	125
Con. Gas Co.	186½	188	Nat. Biscuit Co.	32½	32⅞	Wis. Central	1	1½
Del., L. & W.	..	151¼	Nat. Starch	7½	8	Wis. Central pf.	6½	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40,060	Am. Sug. Ref.	142⅞	143½	138	138⅛
140	Am. Tobacco	141¼	141⅛	139⅜	139½
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼
140	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36¼	36½
3,460	B'lyn Rapid T.	64⅝	64⅞	62⅞	63⅛
40	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,230	C., B. & Q.	117½	117⅞	116⅝	116⅝
6,660	C., M. & St. P.	113⅝	114⅛	113	113
8,350	C., R. I. & P.	104⅜	105¼	103⅝	103⅜
10	Chicago Gt. W.	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	Central Pacific	24	24	24	24
470	Gen. Electric	45⅜	45⅜	44¼	44¼
810	Louis. & Nash.	58⅛	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞
1,740	Manhattan	96⅞	96⅞	95⅞	96
70	Mo. Pacific	36	36	35¼	35¼
20	M., K. & T. pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1,710	Nor. Pacific	39⅛	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞
1,040	Nor. Pacific pf.	79⅛	79⅛	78	78⅛
2,170	People's Gas	106⅝	107⅝	105¼	105⅝
80	Reading	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
100	Reading 1st pf.	45	45	44	44
20	Southern pf	35	35	35	35
800	Tenn. C. & I.	31⅜	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝
870	Union Pacific	33⅛	33⅛	32⅜	32⅜
1,580	Union Pacific pf.	67⅞	67⅞	66½	66⅛
120	U. P., D. & G.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
80	U. S. Leath. pf.	72	72	71¼	71¼
110	Western Union	94⅛	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞
70,010					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$24,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	73⅛	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜
37,000	Texas Pac. 2d	47	47	46	46
26,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	77	77	76½	76½
$87,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Outside enormous transactions in Sugar—mostly New York selling orders—the market had a comparatively quiet day of it. Something of an effort was made to break the copper shares, and it was partially successful, although the trading was restricted. Montana lost 2¼, to 224; Old Dominion was off ¾, to 28; Osceola dropped to 55, and Butte sold at 23.

In the mining shares Victor was still the feature, advancing to 8¼, with the buying excellent. Its friends are talking big things for the stock in the near future, based on its earning capacity. The New England people who have recently taken hold of this property have secured practically all of the Paris holdings that were originally placed there by Mr. Moffett. Recent advices from the mine say that three out of the four veins formerly worked by the company have converged in one large vein of good pay ore.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	223½	..
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	162	163½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	123	123½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	123	..
Fitchburg pf	104½	105½
Old Colony	192	195
Oregon Short Line	35½	36½
West End	86¼	86½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	..	8½
Arnold	16½	17
Atlantic	25	26
Boston & Montana	223½	224½
Butte & Boston	23	23½
Calumet & Hecla	580	590
Centennial	18	18½
Franklin	13½	14
Osceola	55	55½
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5¼
Quincy	..	119
Tamarack	172	174
Tecumseh	2⅝	3
Wolverine	27	27½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	..	280
Dominion Coal	25	25½
Dominion Coal pf	111½	112½
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	185
Erie Telephone	75	75½
General Electric	44½	45
General Electric pf	99	100
Illinois Steel	71¾	72½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	..	143
Philadelphia Company	36	37
Pullman Palace Car	188	188½
United States Rubber	43	43½
Westinghouse Electric	30½	31½
Westinghouse Electric pf	57	58½

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28	28¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The only feature in to-day's market was the strong buying of Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Light and Power on the theory that the expected dividend would be more than 50 cents. Heaviness was shown by Lehigh Valley, the Storage Battery stocks, and the Welsbach issues, but there were no important changes. Official announcement was made of the deal whereby the Choctaw Road secures control of the Little Rock and Memphis.

The market closed barely steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21	21¼
Northern Pacific common	38⅝	39
Northern Pacific pf	77⅝	77¾
Pennsylvania	59⅛	59⅜
Reading	9 3-16	9 5-16
Reading 1st pf	21⅞	22
Reading 2d pf	10	10⅛
St. Paul	113	113¼
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅝	3⅞
Metropolitan Railway	152½	153½
Philadelphia Traction	93⅞	94
Baltimore Cons	23	23¼
Union Traction	20⅜	20⅝
Electric Storage	36½	37½
Electric Storage pf	42⅛	42⅜
United Gas Improvement	122	122¼
Welsbach Light	53	53⅛
New Jersey Traction	51	52
American R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	5½	5⅝
Choctaw	25½	25⅞
Choctaw pf	41½	42
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s, pd	20⅛	20⅜
Reading G. 4s	82¾	83
Equitable G. 5s	107¼	107½
E. & P. 4s	93	93½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	102½	102⅞
Cons. Traction, Pitts	19½	19⅞
Cons. Traction Pitts. pf	55½	57

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Biscuit common opened at 32⅝, and kept within ⅛ of that all day, closing at 32½; the preferred opened at 96¾, touched 97, and closed at 96½. Steel and Wire started in at 35⅝, dropped the fraction, rose to 36, and dropped again to 34, where it closed; the preferred opened at 88¼, rose to 89, and closed at 88. West Chicago was dealt in sparingly. It opened at 95⅝ and closed at 95; account sales were made at 96. Match opened at 140⅝, but sold mostly for 140. One lot of 25 brought 139.

Settlements:

American Strawboard	30¼
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	60
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	139
National Biscuit Co.	32½
National Biscuit Co. pf	96½
American Steel & Wire	34¼
American Steel & Wire pf	88
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	30¼
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co.	6¼
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co. pf	82
Chicago Pkg. & Prov. Co.	25
Chicago Pkg. & Prov. Co. pf	49⅜
North Chicago St. R. R.	227½
West Chicago St. R. R.	96
South Side Elevated R. R.	129⅝
Lake St. Elevated L. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.10	.02
Alpha Con.	.08	..
Andes	.08	.07
Belcher	.16	.15
Best & Belcher	.24	.14
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.20	.18
Challenge Con.	.14	.14
Chollar	.16	.14
Confidence	.44	.38
Con. Cal. & Va.	.46	.41
Crown Point	.15	.13
Gould & Curry	.20	.14
Hale & Norcross	.32	.30
Justice	.15	.13
Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.16	.15
Occidental Con.	.68	.64
Ophir	.24	.18
Overman	.05	..
Potosi	.19	.16
Savage	.14	.11
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.64	.59
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.15	.14
Utah Con.	.07	.06
Yellow Jacket	.21	.15

Silver bars, 59¾; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alamo	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4
Anaconda	42½	50	48	50
Anchoria	79	81	80	85
Argentum	18	19⅝	19	19¾
Battle	34½	35	34⅝	35¼
Columbine	17	17¾	19	19½
Consolidated	9	9⅛	8⅝	12
Elkton	125	126	123	124
El Paso	15¼	15½	14¼	14⅝
Golden Fleece	25	30	24	30
Gold King	70½	72	70	72
Gibson	19½	22	19⅝	20
Gold Coin	135	140	131	139
Garfield	11	11¼	11	11½
Isabella	26	26¾	26½	26¾
Independence	69½	70	72½	73½
Jefferson	6¼	10	6½	10
Jackpot	10⅛	11	10½	10⅝
Lillie	119	120	119	120
Moon Anchor	119	121	118	118½
Matoa	35¼	36¼	35¼	39⅛
Portland	148	149	144½	144¾
Pharmacist	4⅛	5	4⅝	4⅞
Rosa	19½	22	18½	19½
Rawlings	53	55	55	57
Union	25	25½	19⅜	19⅞
Work	9⅞	10	9⅞	10

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Aug.	$54,874	$43,093	$42,300
Month	152,706	135,746	128,440
From July 1	286,563	267,667	247,519

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Aug.	$213,637	$185,533	$160,566
Month	614,661	575,615	528,159
From July 1	1,124,219	1,111,382	856,734

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week Aug.	$10,652	$8,592	$9,18[illegible]
Month	33,346	31,499	30,247
From July 1	61,800	59,631	54,808

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	165	165	165
4th week Aug.	$41,637	$35,297	$27,960
Month	114,862	111,308	94,449
From July 1	214,395	220,918	183,175

FITCHBURG—			
Month July	$605,186	$630,644	$610,661
From Jan. 1	3,997,799	3,909,004	4,132,368

FT. WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Aug.	$9,537	$8,213	......

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Aug.	$80,447	$120,959	$99,711
Month	232,157	295,399	267,487
From July 1	448,204	514,686	487,732

IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
4th week Aug.	$64,294	$49,616	$42,211
Month	190,081	181,736	129,754
From July 1	325,467	295,553	250,705

MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
4th week Aug.	$157,294	$142,534	$135,416
Month	481,571	467,378	396,715
From Jan. 1	4,002,609	3,909,347	3,157,366

NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
4th week Aug.	$218,697	$222,823	$186,300
Month	906,510	950,174	804,872
From July 1	1,773,781	1,842,582	1,620,559

PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
4th week Aug.	$105,075	$88,037	$72,067
Month	295,416	264,112	234,218
From July 1	556,129	535,684	457,893

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Aug.	$13,830	$9,715	$14,270
Month	42,991	31,654	43,426
From July 1	85,112	62,500	81,332

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week Aug.	$29,835	$37,750	$15,700
Month	110,240	121,446	64,200
From July 1	191,208	205,825	12[illegible],800

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,256	5,256	4,754
4th week Aug.	$693,059	$577,964	$486,871
Month	1,983,926	1,747,356	1,442,002
From July 1	3,955,099	3,355,030	2,865,677

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for July—	1898.	1897.	
Gross earnings	$571,360	$489,468	*81,896
Operating ex.	342,487	313,176	*29,310
Net earnings	228,873	176,286	*52,586
Other income	239,433	14,471	*224,962
Total income	468,306	190,757	*277,548
Fixed charges	178,031	180,259	†2,227
Surplus	290,275	10,498	*279,776

*Increase. †Decrease.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for July—			
Gross earnings	1,671,734	1,583,808	*87,926
Operating ex. and taxes	1,069,447	929,472	*139,975
Net earnings	602,287	654,336	†52,049
Prop. ex. to gross	64¼	58⅜	
Gross 3 months	6,474,864	5,489,872	*984,992
Net 3 months	1,945,867	1,660,043	*285,824

*Increase. †Decrease.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for July—			
Gross earnings and rentals	98,747	84,968	*13,779
Operating ex.	42,540	21,683	*20,857
Net earnings	56,207	63,285	†7,078
Taxes and charges	53,943	56,368	†2,425
Surplus	2,264	6,917	†4,643

*Increase. †Decrease.

OREGON SHORT LINE for July—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$565,673	$559,842	$489,138
Operating ex.	295,148	302,118	350,495
Net earnings	270,525	254,624	138,643

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for July—			
Gross earnings	80,968	84,379	58,472
Operating ex. and taxes	68,712	59,346	42,554
Net earnings	12,256	25,033	15,918
Interest	5,833	5,833	......
Surplus	6,423	19,200	......

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for July—			
Gross earnings	4,666,568	4,522,208	3,817,528
Expenses	2,879,658	2,708,481	2,499,934
Net earnings	1,586,910	1,813,727	1,317,594

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Brown Brothers & Co. of New York and Brown, Shipley & Co. of London give notice that holders of Brown Brothers & Co.'s certificates of deposit for Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company extension and improvement 5 per cent. gold bonds will receive payment of the coupon due Aug. 1, 1897, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. to Sept. 6, 1898, on presentation of the certificates.

Big Shear Concern Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—The National Shear Company, capital $8,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is organized to manufacture shears, scissors, and razors. The incorporators are C. B. Fuller of Newark, J. B. Parks of Boston, W. B. Chapman, Jr., of New York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALEXANDER JOOS.—Frederick W. Mattocks has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Alexander Joos, wagonmaker of 2,108 First Avenue, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court on the application of Eugene F. Heagney.

AMALIA MEISEL.—Judgment for $2,564 was entered yesterday against Amalia Meisel, who kept a restaurant and saloon at 713 Broadway, in favor of the Otto Huber Brewing Company for balance due for money loaned to her, secured by chattel mortgage.

BARNEY ERSHOWSKY.—Maurice B. Blumenthal has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Barney Ershowsky, butcher, of 185 Norfolk Street, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court on the application of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. He has been in business for six years.

GEORGE GIEBLER.—Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court has appointed J. P. Berg receiver in supplementary proceedings for George Giebler, butcher, of 1,846 Lexington Avenue, on the application of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. He was formerly in business in London and began here about eight months ago.

JACOB FLATO.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Jacob Flato, dealer in house furnishing goods, glassware, &c., at 27 and 30 Amsterdam Avenue, from Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, for $2,006, in favor of Louis Krotosky, and the Sheriff made a levy at both stores. Mr. Flato has been in business six years.

FRIEDMAN & ENGELBARDT.—An attachment for $300 has been obtained against Friedman & Engelbardt, dealers in dry goods at 368 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, for the H. B. Claflin Company on the ground that they had departed from the State, and had disposed of and secreted their property. They had two stores, and most of the stock was sold out by the Sheriff a week ago. Detectives have been searching for the balance of their stock, it was stated, and a lot of goods valued at $1,000 were found secreted in a hallway and under the stairs of 243 Hoyt Street, formerly occupied by the firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Sept. 7, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. D. F. RANDOLPH COMPANY—John Dickinson & Co., Limited	$119
BRENNAN, Thomas F.—A. M. Lasser	396
BRENNAN, Thomas—E. F. Kienle	263
BOSS, Henry, Jr.—E. Hartman and another	85
BUNKER, Le Roy E., and Albert Chellborg—Fifth National Bank	226
BARRE, Louis—E. Becker and another	51
BROTHERTON, George—A. L. Winne	67
BOEHM, Joseph—C. K. Inness	486
BORGSTRAND, Charles, and Conrad Borstum—Berliner, Abraham & Marcus	97
CROUSE, Marks—Cordelia E. Yoelin, administratrix, &c	864
CONYNGHAM, Anna—H. A. Siebrecht and another	241
COLUMBINE, Joseph A.—I. Shomberg	90
CRAWFORD, John—H. N. Goodstein	317
DAVIES, Herbert E., and Arthur Kepner—Ovington Brothers	321
DONAHUE, Benjamin G.—R. Passavant and others	845
DAY, Harry B., James G. Marshall, Samuel Taylor, Jr., Edward L. Adams, and Thomas A. McIntyre—Theodore C. English, trustee, &c.	2,310
DE BAND, Halsey C.—C. H. Henke	92
DOLGE, Alfred—C. W. Young	5,326
DOLGE, Alfred—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	2,203
FEELEY, Patrick J.—J. Ruppert	1,958
FLATO, Jacob—L. Krotosky	2,006
FINKEL, Abraham C. and Raphael—A. Kohn, costs	297
FORD, Walter—Alden Speare's Sons & Co.	217
GUTMAN, Nathan—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company	251
GREENBERG, Nathan and Morris, and Iman Spivack—Aspell & Co.	69
GERBER, Sigmund—H. B. Claflin Company	222
GUTMAN, Nathan—M. B. Edinger and others	167
GLYNN, Mark H.—Smith Woodwork Company	46
GEWIRZ, Louis—P. J. Lavelle	153
HELLER, Emil—C. O. Maas and another	80
HEIM, John—F. Gilly	72
HARBAUGH, David F.—J. A. Brown	89
JOHNSTON, Oliver—C. D. Boss & Son	171
JOHNSON, James H. and Mary—C. H. Mayer	161
KAYNE, Alfred—V. Carlson and another	122
LORDI, Dominick—P. Altieri	47
[illegible] W. J., and Martin M.—G. F. Vietor and others	3,543
MINTZ, Louis—S. Valfer and another	29
MENDEZ, De Sola—S. Valfer and another	27
MEEHAN, James F., and John Shea—L. Vath	341
MAROTZKI, Charles A.—A. Albert	22
MANDELBAUM, Samuel and Nathan—A. Prince	328
McENROE, Thomas—John Osborn & Co.	227
MORRELL, Arthur—J. M. Guedalla	61
MEISEL, Amalia—Otto Huber Brewing Company	2,564
MURPHY, Michael—E. Eising & Co.	115
NELSON, John V.—R. Straschnow	254
OSBORN, Ellen C. and William F.—P. Pike	176
PERRY, Charles O.—National Broadway Bank	5,044
PEYSER, Abraham—B. M. Ewing, and others	252
PILCHER, Joseph M.—Henrietta C. Barclay	114
ROEDER, Alfred—G. Karsch	207
ROSENBERG, Joseph L., and Lizzie A. Shaw—Elbridge T. Gerry	3,119
SOLOMONOWITZ, Bernard—Edward D. Depew & Co.	448
SIMON, Maurice—Henry Abegg and others	156
STREITE, Herman—N. Levin	125
THE A. F. ENGLEHARDT COMPANY—H. Herrmann Lumber Company	233
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Press Publishing Company	163
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Robert B. Trowbridge	604
TUTTLE, Ezra A.—Adrian Iselin	716
THOMPSON, Samuel L.—S. D. Bruce and others	473
TOWNSEND, Malcolm—Stephen Merritt Burial Company	161
VOLPE, Dominick, and George Marano—The People, &c.	1,500
WARNKE, Anne M.—E. Becker and another	74
WOOLVERTON, William H., as President, &c.—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, costs	885
WEIMAN, Johanna—M. B. Edwiger and others	198

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.69½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.35
Cotton middling	.05¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef-hams	20.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lbs	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.15
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.18½

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Flour dull; No. 2 Spring wheat, 61c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 58@62c; No. 2 red, 64@65c; No. 2 corn, 30¾@30⅞c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31@31½c; No. 2 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 23½@24½c; No. 3 white, 22@23c; No. 2 rye, 43@43½c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, 87c; Northwest, 88@89c; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl., $8.40@$8.45; lard, per 100 lb, $4.72½@$4.82½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5@$5.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Intense dullness prevailed in speculative circles on the Cotton Exchange yesterday; the business was almost entirely of a professional character, and small even at that. From the start variations were few and far between, the total scope of fluctuations being a mere 8 points. News of any description failed to stimulate traders. Conflicting ideas as to the character of the Government crop report, due next Saturday; uncertainty as to the real situation in the Mississippi Valley and other points as regards the yellow fever question, and an indefinite idea of the actual crop condition caused an all-around hesitation on the part of the local trading contingent, while outside speculators seemed to be quite indifferent to the staple. English cable advices were of conflicting significance, futures showing some irregularity, while spot cotton was in better demand, yesterday's sales footing up 12,000 bales in the Liverpool market. This evidence of increased interest on the part of English consumers was the substantial feature of the situation, although the force of this indication was somewhat weakened by claims that the increased business resulted not so much from the necessities of spinners as from inducements held out by sellers in the way of concessions. The more timid traders were somewhat disturbed by yellow fever news, this class of advices being quite numerous, but, like crop news, the yellow fever statements were conflicting, and led to a confusion of views which resulted in increasing the caution of bulls and bears alike. The weather reports attracted not a little attention, inasmuch as they reflected rather improved conditions pretty much over the entire belt. Instead of the rains which have been indicated in the Atlantic States during the past month, clear weather was recorded in this portion of the belt. In the central region and portions of the Western district showers were shown. Those were about the conditions needed, and were regarded with much satisfaction by the bear faction. A fall in the temperature in the northwestern part of the belt, however, partially offset the improved conditions elsewhere and led to caution generally. At Abilene and Amarillo, Texas, the temperature at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was 50 degrees, while a little north of Texas heavy frosts were reported. The usual complaints of rust, rot, shedding, insects, and grass were received, but had been discounted. The comparatively light receipts hardly figured as an influence. The more confident bears claimed the small movement was due more to an unwillingness on the part of planters to market their cotton at present prices than to any scarcity of the staple.

The local market for cotton futures yesterday opened quiet and steady at an advance of 1@2 points, and ruled stupidly dull during the greater part of the session. By midday prices had sagged back to Tuesday night's final quotations, with the market at the close dull at net unchanged prices to 1 point lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	5.46@5.47
October	5.52	5.53	5.50	5.50@5.51
November	5.56	5.56	5.54	5.53@5.54
December	5.59	5.59	5.57	5.57@5.58
January	5.63	5.63	5.61	5.61@5.62
February	5.67	5.67	5.66	5.65@5.66
March	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.69@5.70
April	..	..	..	5.72@5.73
May	5.77	5.77	5.75	5.75@5.76
June	..	..	..	5.79@5.80

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5⅞c for middling upland and 6c for middling Gulf, as compared with 7½@7¾c respectively last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Galveston, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5¼c; Charleston, 5c; Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5 7-16c, partially 1-16c lower; St. Louis, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5¼c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	15,552	550	300
Thus far this week	16,185	865	4,230
Since Sept. 1	28,581	865	4,230

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—Middling uplands, 3 9-32d. Closed quiet at ½@1-64d net decline. December-January, 306B; January-February, 306½S; February-March, 307S; March-April, 308S; April-May, 308½B; May-June, 309½S; June-July, 310B; September, 310@311; September-October, 308½B; October-November, 307V; November-December, 306½S.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	66⅝	67⅞	66⅛	66½
December	65½	65¾	65 1-16	65½
May	67⅛	67¼	66¾	66¾
Corn—				
September	34½	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
December	35¼	35¼	34⅞	34⅞
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.15

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	61¾	63	61⅝	61⅞
December	60⅝	60 15-16	60 3-16	60¼
May	62⅝	63	62 7-16	62½
Corn—				
September	30½	30½	30	30
December	30⅝	30⅝	30	30⅛
May	33	33	32¼	32¼
Oats—				
September	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
December	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
May	21 15-16	21 15-16	21⅝	21⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$4.80
October	$4.72½	$4.85	$4.67½	4.82½
Ribs—				
September	5.05	5.20	5.05	5.10
October	5.00	5.20	5.00	5.15
Pork—				
September	..	..	..	8.30
October	8.30	8.40	8.30	8.30

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

In spite of a fairly good start, accompanied by foreign buying, the wheat market yesterday drifted once more into its old familiar state of dullness and depression, closing at ¼@⅜c net lower on distant deliveries and ⅛c higher on September. The latter at one time was a cent above the previous day's close, influenced by a demand from traders, who had oversold the option on the previous day and were alarmed at the strong developments in cash product at Northwestern and other points. Aside from this feature, speculation all day yesterday was unsatisfactory.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—September, 57¾c; December, 57c; May, 59⅜c; No. 1 hard, 61¼c; No. 1 Northern, 60¼c; No. 2 Northern, 56¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 7.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 61¾c; September, 60⅝c; December, 58⅜c; May, 61⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—No. 1 Northern, 63½c; No. 2 Northern, 61½c; December, 60⅝c.

Oats.

No. 2, 25½@26c; No. 3, 24@24½c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c; No. 3 white, 26c; No. 2 white, clips, 29c; track mixed, 25@27c; track white, 25@36c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2, Western, 50c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 45@45½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. State rye, 46@46½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Choice malting barley, 47@49c, delivered, New York; good malting, 41c, delivered, New York; feeding barley, 33½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and 36½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4.15@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.75; no grade, $1.75@$1.77½, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.45@$2.90. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@75c; Spring bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 60c; middling bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 75@77½c; city feed, 65@70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $23@$23.50, to arrive; screenings, 40@80c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—Flour—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@12; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅜c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 6⅝c; 14 lb, 6¼@6½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅜@6⅝c; Western S. P., 6⅝. TALLOW—City, 3⅜c; country, 3½@3⅝. LARD—$5.15; city lard, $4.85; refined South American, $6; Continent, $5.50; Brazilian, $7.15; compound city, 4@4⅛c; Western, 4¼@4⅜. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard, stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 50s; prime mess, medium western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime western, 25s. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; do. colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The market for Brazilian coffee futures yesterday was a small one, working in a range of 5 points, after opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. There was a somewhat firmer feeling following the opening call, and the market at the best point showed a net gain of 5 points on a few positions. The market was finally quiet at net unchanged prices to 5 points higher. Total sales futures were 7,500 bags. Trading was almost entirely local. The fact that the receipts at Rio and Santos have at last become larger checked buying and led to very conservative expectations as to the future of speculation. The point of the situation is that prices may be too low for confidence on the short side of the account, while with the present tendency toward heavier supplies there is little or no encouragement to anticipate wants. The American visible supply of Brazilian coffee is once more on the increase and is already showing a total of 1,119,636 bags, against 828,069 last year and 614,623 two years ago at the corresponding date. Naturally, spot buyers hesitate to stock up and the market for spot Brazilian coffee remains dull and nominal on the basis of 6⅝c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and 6⅞c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.50
October	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
November	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
January	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.90
February	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
March	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
May	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.10@6.15
June	..	..	..	6.15@6.25
July	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25@6.30
August	..	..	..	6.30@6.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$950. HAMBURG—Net unchanged to ¼ pfg lower. HAVRE—Net unchanged. January, 38.75; February, 38.75; March, 39.00; April, 39.25; May, 39.50; June, 39.75; July, 40.00; August, 40.00; September, 38.50; October, 38.50; November, 38.50; December, 38.50.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine, medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium, Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium, Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium, Fall, 40c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@45c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern, No. 1, 47@48c; Eastern, No. 2, 44@45c; Valley, No. 1, 44@45c; Valley, No. 2, 41@42c; Valley, No. 3, 38@39c. Territory, staple—Fine, 52c; fine medium, 50@51c; medium, 46@47c. Territory, ordinary—Fine, 47@48c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 44@45c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined cases, $7.15. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, 18½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22¼c asked; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed oil, American, raw, 33@34c; American, boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 44@45c.

METALS.

Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern No. 2 soft, $10.25. Steel rails, $18.50. Pig iron warrants, $6.95; Lake copper, ingot, $12.30. Tin, $16.15. Lead, $4. Spelter, $4.85.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; tar oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 30½@31c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 7.—Spirits of turpentine, 27½@28c. Resin, $1.05@$1.10. Crude turpentine, $1.10, $1.60, and $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 7.—Spirits of turpentine, 28¼c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 7.—Turpentine, 27c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.85@$5.50; Westerns, $4.85; oxen and stags, $3@$4.75; bulls, $2.25@$3.25; cows, $1.40@$2.75. Cables slow. Live cattle, 10½@11½c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¼c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; "bobs," $4@$4.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3.75@$4.50; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.75@$4.50; lambs, $4.85@$6.25; culls, $3@$4.

HOGS—$4.10@$4.40.

TOWNSHIP BOND CASES.

Controller Coler Must Pay Overdue Interest Within Five Days.

Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the suits brought by the holders of bonds of the townships of Northfield, Southfield, and Westfield to compel the Controller to pay overdue interest on the bonds. The Justice decides that unless the Controller shall pay the overdue interest within five days a peremptory writ of mandamus will issue compelling the immediate payment.

In the case of the township of Whiteside, Justice Bookstaver says that there has been a question raised as to the validity of the issuing of the bonds, and he will make no decision until the matter has been settled as to that phase of the case.

The Controller refused to pay the interest on the bonds when they were presented on the ground that the debt limit of the city had been exceeded.

WAR TAX ON BANKS' CAPITAL.

Amounts Invested in Government Bonds to Secure Deposits Not Exempt.

Internal Revenue Collector Treat yesterday received from Commissioner Scott a decision to the effect that the capital, including surplus, of banks invested in Government bonds to secure deposits cannot be allowed as an offset on their capital and surplus, taxable under the Revenue act of June 13, 1898.

Referring to a previous ruling of Aug. 12, in which it was stated that the amount of capital invested in Government bonds to secure circulation is not to be deducted from the taxable capital, and which has been interpreted as holding in effect that capital when so invested to secure deposits, is exempt, the Commissioner says that this ruling was in answer to a specific question, and no reference was made therein to deposits.

BIDS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Government Has a Chance to Effect a Large Saving.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Four bids were submitted to the Post Office Department for supplying stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers to the department for the ensuing four years. The bid of the Morgan-Plympton Company of Hartford, Conn., was the lowest. It is about $48,000 per annum lower than the lowest bid submitted last March, which was then $250,000 lower than the previous contract.

The Morgan-Plympton Company now holds an emergency contract to supply the department up to Jan. 1. This emergency contract was entered into when Postmaster General Emory Smith decided to annul the contract awarded to the Purcell Company on its bid submitted last March.

Hotel Richelieu Leased.

Hotel Richelieu, corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, has been leased for a term of years to W. E. Ragsdale, former proprietor of the Lookout Inn, Chattanooga, Tenn. The lease was made through Matt J. Ward, hotel broker.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Wilfred Massey & Co., the Chicago General Agents of the Aetna Indemnity, have resigned.

H. Whitlock, Special Manager of the Delaware and Reliance for Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Colorado, has been appointed Assistant Manager of the Western Department, at Chicago.

The semi-annual meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association has been called for Tuesday. It is believed that only routine business will be transacted, in view of the likelihood that the special matters relating to the general situation will be reserved for a special meeting in October.

Cyrus Thompson, Secretary of State of North Carolina, has issued a circular to the Sheriffs of that State, requesting them to arrest all persons who violate the insurance laws. The particular statute the enforcement of which is desired is the law prohibiting the insurance of North Carolina property in unlicensed companies, because the practice deprives the State of revenue which it ought to receive and diverts the profits of business which should go to companies properly complying with the legal requirements of the State.

The insurance on the property of the Glauber Brass Manufacturing Company, 86-88 River Street, Cleveland, Ohio, which was damaged by fire on Saturday, Sept. 3, was distributed as follows: Caledonian, $3,000; Mechanics', $2,000; Manufacturers and Merchants' of Pittsburg, $2,000; Hartford, $3,000; Newark, $1,000; Fire Association, $2,500; Magdeburg, $2,500; Manchester, $1,500; North British and Mercantile, $1,500; Merchants' of Newark, $2,000; Springfield, $5,000; Firemen's of Newark, $2,500; Lancashire, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $6,500; Palatine, $1,000; Buffalo German, $1,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Hanover, $1,500. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The advocates of a new local tariff agreement among the fire insurance companies are pointing to the R. H. Macy and Eimer & Amend losses as evidences of the need of some compact. In the drug house loss, particularly, they call attention to the probability that the absence of tariff safeguards will nearly double the loss to the insurance companies. At one of the offices, which was largely represented on the Eimer & Amend line, it was said yesterday that, so far as was yet known, no policy contained a co-insurance clause. It was further stated that the stock was probably insured to an extent covering little more than 50 per cent. of its value. The presence of a co-insurance clause would thus have made the assured co-insurers with the companies to the amount of the uninsured loss. The general demoralization in rates has led in many instances to the abandonment of this clause. As a result, the companies will have to pay the full amounts of their policies, should it appear that their equivalent in commercial value was destroyed by the fire.

GOLF AT MORRIS COUNTY

Many Championship Competitors Arrive for Practice on the Links.

CLOSE CONTEST BY WOMEN

Excellent Game by Miss Bryce Gives Her the Victory—Douglas and Travis Make Some Low Scores on the Course.

Everything was active yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., in preparation for the big championship tournament next week. Several new contestants arrived and at once started out to study the course, and a few of them made very fair scores. Workmen were busy erecting the large lunch and grill room tents, and laborers were out on the links with rakes and rollers adding the finishing touches toward perfection.

All of these in themselves would have made a lively day, but in addition there was a women's tournament which had a fair number of competitors, considering the close atmosphere, in the morning. Interest and excitement were among its features, for the fair victor won by an extremely narrow margin. The contest was the fifth in the series for the Foote silver cup, and was the first one held since the middle of July. Fourteen cards were turned in, one of the most prominent absentees being the club's champion, Miss Helen Shelton, who has not yet returned from her vacation.

Victory fell to one of the youngest players, Miss Marie G. Bryce, who recently joined the club, having been for over a year the champion golfer in the Morristown Field Club. Recently she has not been playing up to her former skill and therefore was allowed a handicap of twelve strokes, but she surprised everybody by playing her best game over the links, finishing in the admirable figures of 107 strokes. This was done, too, when two holes cost her eleven strokes apiece, and had it not been for this misfortune she would easily have made the best scratch record of the day.

This latter honor was taken by Miss Alice Day, whose score for the eighteen holes was 105 strokes. Her handicap being only 3 put her in fourth place in the net score list. Miss Bryce, aided by her handicap, had the net score of 95, and Miss Forsyth came second with 97, making a close finish. Mrs. William Shippen, one of the scratch contestants, did finely, finishing in 107. Among the contestants was Miss A. Howland Ford, a former Morris County champion, but who has not played on the links for some time. The full scores of those making the lowest gross records are:

Miss Alice Day—
Out........4 4 6 7 7 5 4 10 6—53
In..........5 4 6 7 7 6 5 6 6—52

Total..........105

Miss M. G. Bryce—
Out........4 5 5 7 5 4 4 11 7—52
In..........4 4 6 6 11 4 4 9 7—55

Total..........107

Mrs. William Shippen—
Out........3 6 7 7 6 5 4 8 7—53
In..........5 5 7 7 5 5 5 8 7—54

Total..........107

The full list of players, showing their standing by handicap allowances, is:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Miss M. G. Bryce	107	12	95
Miss Marion Forsyth	119	22	97
Mrs. A. O. Dean	113	12	101
Miss Alice L. Day	105	3	102
Miss Swords	126	22	104
Mrs. William Shippen	107	0	107
Miss Cora Foster	122	15	107
Mrs. S. H. Plum, second	128	20	108
Miss C. G. Willis	115	2	113
Miss Kip	120	7	113
Miss A. Howland Ford	139	15	114
Mrs. Oliver Adams	135	20	115
Miss Olga Gosler	144	15	129
Mrs. H. P. Phipps	139	0	139

Among the arrivals who will play in the championship tournament, each one of whom made one or more rounds over the long eighteen-hole course, were Findlay S. Douglas of the Fairfield County Club at Greenwich, Conn., who is regarded as one of the most dangerous competitors; Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Club, who has won so many open tournaments this season; Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Baltusrol, and the former intercollegiate champion; Maturin Ballou of Apawamis, Rye; A. De Witt Cochrane, one of the St. Andrew's contingent; R. I. Graham of Harbor Hill, L. F. Palmer of the Riverside Golf Club, Chicago; C. L. Perkins of the Rockaway Hunt Club, H. W. Slocum of Baltusrol, C. B. Van Brunt of the Crescent Athletic Club, M. R. Wright of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and J. Nelson Manning of the Woodland Golf Club at Auburndale, Mass.

The best record for the course was made by Findlay Douglas, who did the eighteen holes in 85 strokes. He arrived in Morristown the previous day and did the course then in 84 strokes, which equals the best record thus far made done by Travis over a month ago. This is grand golf, as it is within one point of bogie figures. Douglas played around with W. L. Thompson of the home club. The former's score is:

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—
Out ....5 4 3 4 5 4 6 5 6—42
In ....5 5 6 6 5 4 3 5 4—43

Total..........85

Douglas was weak in putting, but his driving and brassie shots were long and true.

Walter J. Travis, who has played hardly any golf during the past month, owing to illness, is going to spend the remainder of the week at Morristown getting back into form. He started out well yesterday, doing the first nine holes in 39 strokes, the best in which they have ever been made, and two strokes under bogie. This pace was not maintained on the second nine holes, and the record was not kept. The score for the first nine is:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out ....3 4 4 4 4 4 6 4 6—39

Travis played with Percy Pyne, 2d, who is the champion golfer of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and the youngest in the championship entries. His score is:

Percy Pyne, second, Morris County—
Out ....4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 6—42
In ....5 6 5 8 6 4 4 5 6—49

Total..........91

The home club was represented on the links by John I. Blair, Jr., A. Wright Post, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., C. F. Watson, and W. Y. Marsh.

GOLF AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Miss Maude Curtiss Wins the Deheridia and A. Barker the Lenox Cup.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—The beautiful Deheredia Cup goes to Miss Maude Curtiss of New York, who this morning won her golf match with Miss Choate in playing off Monday's tie game. Miss Curtiss made her eighteen holes in 122; handicap, 6; net score, 116. Miss Choate withdrew after the first nine holes.

The first two rounds, eighteen holes, match play, for the Lenox Cup, also was played, Abram Barker showing up in fine form in both of his matches. In his second match, which was with J. W. Bishop Jr., of Lenox, the latter played a faultless game, and at the ninth hole the men were even up. Barker, however, took the lead at the twelfth hole and won. The summary:

FIRST ROUND—Match play for Lenox Cup.—A. Barker beat W. W. Hoffman 5 up 4 to play; D. W. Bishop, Jr., beat E. W. Jewett 4 up 2 to play; Samuel Frothingham beat I. Townsend Burden, Jr., 1 up; S. Parkman Shaw beat H. J. Wellington 2 up 1 to play; Percy Houghton beat G. A. Phelps 4 up 2 to play; J. C. Loutbe beat F. C. Havemeyer 2 up 1; J. T. Talmadge beat Richard Mackay 2 up 6 to play; G. H. Kinnicutt beat A. Morten 4 up 2 to play.

SECOND ROUND—Barker beat Bishop 1 up; Houghton beat Loutbe 9 up 8 to play; Talmadge beat Kinnicutt 1 up; Frothingham beat Shaw 1 up.

The second round and the consolation for those who failed for the Lenox Cup were played in a hard rain, which made the greens very soggy, and a lifting all-around game resulted. W. R. Lawrence won the consolation prize, his score being 48-48-96.

To-morrow morning the semi-finals for the Lenox Cup will be played, Barker meeting Frothingham and Houghton playing Talmadge. In the afternoon the preliminaries for the Residents' Cup, given by W. D. Sloane, will be played, eighteen holes, medal play, best four scores to qualify.

CRICKET AT PROSPECT PARK.

Rain Appears to Have Prevented Brooklyn from Winning.

The cricketers of Boston and Brooklyn were opposed to each other yesterday at Prospect Park, and the representatives of the borough would have come out ahead of their visitors from the Hub but for the rain. Brooklyn, however, had decidedly the best of the argument, for when play ceased the visitors needed 32 runs to win, and had only their three last wickets intact. The score:

S. B. Standfast, c. Hood, b. Heys..........12
F. R. Richardson, not out..........23
H. Tattersall, b. Heys..........2
W. H. Rose, b. Heys..........3
A. Smedley, run out..........18
J. Pedlow, c. and b. Heys..........4
C. Boits, c. Draper, b. Heys..........6
J. Robinson, run out..........0
F. J. Loughlin, c. Draper, b. Heys..........0
A. Mitchell, b. Orton..........14
Dr. Boocock, c. and b. Heys..........0
Byes..........2
Leg byes..........2

Total..........86

O. Draper, b. Richardson..........23
R. Hood, b. Robinson, b. Pedlow..........6
Alexander Meiklejohn, run out..........5
J. J. Keys, b. Richardson..........0
T. Orton, b. Pedlow..........3
J. Taylor, b. Pedlow..........6
G. Platt, c. Richardson, b. Pedlow..........6
W. Roffe, not out..........3
B. Scale, not out..........1
R. Turner, did not bat..........0
Andrew. Meiklejohn, did not bat..........0
Byes..........2

Total..........55

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Bostons Are Again Victorious, and Chicago Defeats Cincinnati and Gets Back into Fifth Place.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	76	42	.644
Cincinnati	78	45	.634
Baltimore	71	43	.623
Cleveland	69	49	.585
Chicago	67	54	.554
New York	65	53	.551
Pittsburg	61	62	.496
Philadelphia	56	58	.491
Louisville	51	71	.418
Brooklyn	44	68	.393
Washington	40	78	.339
St. Louis	33	88	.273

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 13; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 5; Washington, 1.
Cleveland, 9; Louisville, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Cincinnati.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Washington.

Cleveland, 9; Louisville, 0.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—The Louisvilles were outplayed by the Clevelands at every stage of the game to-day. Ritchey, the home team's second baseman, had his right thumb split in the ninth inning. Score:

Cleveland..........0 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 4—9
Louisville..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Louisville, 5. Errors—Louisville, 7. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and Criger; Louisville, Dowling and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Boston, 5; Washington, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The champions won to-day's game by good batting and base running in the first inning. After that the game was a pitchers' battle, neither side having the advantage. Score:

Boston..........4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 .—5
Washington..........0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Boston, 9; Washington, 5. Errors—Boston, 2. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Washington, Donovan and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Chicago, 13; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—Breitenstein struck out six men in the first four innings to-day. In the fifth he was hit for two singles, two doubles, and two triples. He was easy after that, the visitors winning handily. Score:

Cincinnati..........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2
Chicago..........1 0 0 0 6 0 1 4 1—13

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 10. Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 15. Errors—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; Chicago, Griffith and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Baseball Notes.

The storm broke over the Washington Park grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday while the Baltimore and Brooklyn players were at practice. The grounds resembled a swamp after the rain had spent its fury, and the game was declared off. It will probably be played on Saturday, when a double bill will be the attraction at Washington Park.

⁂

If the game between the New Yorks and Brooklyns that is scheduled to be played in Hoboken on Sunday proves successful financially, several other games scheduled to be played in New York and Brooklyn will be transferred. The Weehawken grounds are easily reached from New York, and will also accommodate a large crowd. It will be the New York's first appearance in a Sunday game in this vicinity since the club became a member of the National League.

⁂

The Freedman-Holmes muddle will receive another airing in about two weeks, when President Freedman returns from abroad. There will then be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Club, which a prominent League official will be asked to attend.

⁂

The Orange Athletic Association has rearranged the baseball schedule. At Orange Oval this afternoon the Newark and Lancaster teams will begin a game at 2:15, and the Orange Athletic Association team will play the winner immediately after the first game is finished. Other teams scheduled to play at Orange Oval are: Sept. 10, Summit Field Club; Sept. 12, New Yorks; Sept. 14, Newarks.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

Mr. Fife Expected to Design a Craft That Will Make Trouble.

Little of importance was learned yesterday relative to the coming international yacht race. The visitors were not to be found at their hotel during the afternoon, they having gone to one of the resorts for the day. The result of Tuesday's meeting and the fact that the formal challenge had been duly signed by the representatives of both clubs was cabled at once to Sir Thomas Lipton, and Charles Russell, his personal representative, soon afterward left the city for Quebec. The other members of the visiting committee expect to start for Newport this morning, after which they will rejoin Mr. Russell in Canada.

The rumor that a new metal, known as wolframinia, which is one of the strongest and lightest of aluminium alloys, would be largely used in the construction of the Shamrock was received incredulously in yachting circles. Mr. Fife declined to talk on the subject, but the opinion that the new craft will be of composite construction, with steel frames and wood planking, is universal.

"This much is assured," said a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club. "Fife will do fully as well as Watson could in turning out a speedy boat. This is the first time he has ever had an opportunity to design a craft for an international yacht race, and with Sir Thomas Lipton's money behind him and a yard equipped as is Harland & Wolff's, the Shamrock will be no mean antagonist for the best we can produce."

SIR T. LIPTON GREATLY PLEASED.

Receives News of the Acceptance of His Challenge.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Charles Russell, the personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, and W. Fife, Jr., who will design the Shamrock, which will compete for the trophy, to-day sent a cable message from New York to Sir Thomas, conveying the information that everything in connection with the proposed contest had been satisfactorily arranged.

Sir Thomas was greatly pleased at the receipt of this news.

It is probable that William Jameson, who managed the yacht Britannia when the Prince of Wales was her owner, will manage the Shamrock.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—In a southwest breeze the fleet of thirty-footers raced for sweepstakes this afternoon, the start being at 2:25 P. M. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:06:46	2:11:46
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:07:36	2:12:36
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:07:55	2:12:55
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:08:02	2:13:02
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	Did not finish.	
Carolina, P. Jones	Did not finish.	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Properties Involved in Private Contract Dealings—Transactions at Auction.

Layton & Rogers have sold to J. R. Black, for $17,500, the four-story American-basement dwelling 524 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 16 by 64.6 by 100. The same firm of brokers has also sold to C. L. Rogers the four-story American-basement dwelling 526 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, the buyer giving in part payment the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 118 Convent Avenue.

Potter & Brother have sold to Robert L. Askey, for improvement, the old building 225 West Twenty-seventh Street, on lot 24.6 by 98.9.

Sauer, Gross & Herbener have sold to Henry H. Dreyer the five-story brick and stone front flat 1,951 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 80 by 100.

Charles Wiener & Co. have sold for Mrs. Auguste Hohenholz to P. J. Lichtenberg the three-story brick tenement 291 East Tenth Street, 19 by 71.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to George W. Gilbert, for $20,200, the five-story brick flat 124 Bradhurst Avenue, 25 by 75.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick O. Johannesen, for $13,934, the two-story frame dwellings 1,640 to 1,644 Fox Street, 75 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Russell Benedict, referee, 147 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 391 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,771; subject to another mortgage for $14,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis J. Hopson, referee, 532 to 536 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick and frame tenement, on 532, one-story frame sheds on 534 and 536. Due on judgment, $21,567.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 123 East Eighty-third Street, for a three-story brick electric power station, 28.3 by 99, J. Parker Dodd of 19 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J., owner; Buchanan & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $47,500.

Broadway, northwest corner of Terrace View Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, with stores, William A. Roos, owner; John Brandt, architect; cost, $27,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 50 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 100 by 88.10, Ernest R. and Clarence J. Lawson of 898 West End Avenue, owners; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $100,000.

Fox Street at the intersection of Nineteenth Avenue and Sixth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 14 and 18, Passassio Tozzi, owner; William M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $1,000.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 75, Thomas J. Fanning of 537 Tenth Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 47 and 49 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; to two five-story brick flats, 50 by 60; George W. Murray, owner; W. A. Schumacher, architect; cost, $8,000.

Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to four four-story brick dwellings, W. and A. R. Wilson, owners; George H. Griebel of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 112 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Samuel Sloan of 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; S. Griffith, architect; cost, $3,000.

Tiebout Avenue, west side, 268 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles H. Thornton of 2,134 Washington Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $200.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary Pickard, owner; H. S. Baker of 492 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $450.

Forest Avenue, east side, 118.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Joseph Auer of 812 Forest Avenue, owner; M. Merzweiler, architect; cost, $900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

AVENUE B, w s, 43 ft n of 16th St, 26x70.6; Charles F. Kelly to Irving I. Kempner 9,600
BROOME ST, s s, 75 ft e of Essex St, 25x100; Morris Wolkowitz and wife to Morris Bayer and another 1
ELTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 153d St, 50x35.4x52.2x irregular; Lydia F. Watson to Annie L. Horn 1
GOERCK ST, west side, 175 ft south of Houston St, 25x100; Sarah A. King to Leon Tuchmann 10,700
GOERCK ST, west side, 175 ft south of Houston St, 25x100; Sarah A. King to Leon Tuchmann, quit claim 1
MONTGOMERY ST, 59, 22x60; Rachel Schweitzer and another to Nathan Lieber 1
NORFOLK ST, 79, 25x100; Jacob Pizer and wife to Joseph D. Goldstein 43,000
ORCHARD ST, 122 and 124, 33.2x87.6; David Kidansky and Harris Fine to Sarah G. Blomberg 1
TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, Lots 217 and 218, and part of Lot 219, map of North Marble Hill; Adelaide A. Yeandle and another to Joseph C. McKenney .... Exch.
TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, Lots 217, 218, 219, and 220, map of North Marble Hill; Oscar Sundell to Adelaide A. Yeandle 1
WEST END AV, east side, 26 ft north of 90th St, 19x100; Solon Palmer to Phebe Palmer 1
2D ST, e s, part of Lot 1,073, map of the Village of Wakefield, 59x105; Eliza J. White to Martha White 1
2D ST, corner of 16th Av, part of Lot 1,073, map of the Village of Wakefield; Eliza J. White to Esther J. White 1
5TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, 25x100; Samuel W. B. Smith and wife to Isaac Musliner 1
47TH ST, north side, 250 ft east of First Av, 25x½ block; Adam Neidlinger to Lizzie Goerlit 7,500
80TH ST, 134 West, 18x102.2; Minnie T. Riker to John B. Duer 27,000
81ST ST, 318 East, 15xirreg; Elizabeth Schmitt to Anna Schwamberg 8,500
82D ST, 349 East, 25x102.2; Emil Steffens and wife to Lena Geis, as trustee 1
82D ST, north side, 125 ft west of First Av, 0.2x102.2; Emil Steffens and wife to Lena Geis, as trustee 1
82D ST, north side, 125 ft west of First Av, 0.2x102.2; Lena Geis, as trustee, to Emil Steffens 1
82D ST, 349 East, 25x102; Lena Geis, individually and as trustee, to Emil Steffens 1
85TH ST, 523B East, 25x102.2; Maria Ruff to Charles Kuhn 19,000
107TH ST, 215 East, 25x100.11; Isaac Heydecker to Hannah Meyers 1
124TH ST, north side, 125 ft east of First Av, 25x100.11; Yache Levinson to Marcuss Roth 1
132D ST, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Reginald H. Sayre and another to Frederick J. Balschun 2,000
138TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x200; Simon Adler and others to Samuel Kapelanskey and another 36,000

Recorded Leases.

BOEHM, Solomon, to Ike Kind; 1,387 5th Av, store, 4 2-3 years .... $1,020 to $1,080
DUFF, Michael, to William H. Kuhlken; 384 Greenwich St, basement, 3 years 2,200
FELLOWS, James, to Peter E. Koser; 409, 411, and 413 East 15th St, store, &c., and stables in rear, 5 years and extension 1,800
MEISTER, John G, to Bernhard Wieselthier; 133 Essex St, 5 years 1,920
POLARD, George M., and another to Katie Degnan; 513 West 125th St, store, &c., 5 years 420

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLAN, William, to Ernest J. Gehben; 672 East 135th St, 3 years 8,000
BEGLEY, Alexander, to Peter Doelger; 666 11th Av, saloon lease, demand 2,000
BURR, William P., to Julia A. Lockwood and another, executors, &c.; s e corner of King's Bridge Road and Academy St, 3 years 4,000
BALSCHUN, Frederick J., to Reginald H. and Mary H. Sayre; s s of 132d St, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 4,000
COWMAN, Thomas, to City Real Estate Company; 125 and 127 West 128th St, 1 year 16,000
DUER, John B., to John Duer, trustee; 134 West 80th St, 5 years 8,100
DAVIS, William, to Thomas L. Davis; s s of 111th St, 280.2 ft e of 3d Av, demand $1,500
FARRELL, Eliza, to Martha Carpentier; e s of Bronx Terrace; Lot 1,174, map of Village of Wakefield, 1 year 250
GOLDSTEIN, Joseph D., to Jacob Pizer; 79 Norfolk St, 5 years 10,000
HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Oren F. Browning; w s of Union Av, 225 ft s of proposed 151st St, or Beck St, 1 month 1,000
KOSER, Peter E., to Conrad Stein; 409 East 15th St, saloon lease, demand 3,000
KUHN, Charles, and wife to Maria Ruff; 523B East 85th St, 5 years 2,500
KAPELANSKY, Samuel, and another to Simon Adler and another; n s of 138th St, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x200 to 139th St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 65,500
KUHLKEN, William H., to Beadleston & Woerz; 384 Greenwich St, saloon lease, demand 3,000
KILGANNON, Michael, to Peter Doelger; 195 1st Av, saloon lease, demand 7,000
LIEBER, Nathan, to Rachel and Bessie Schweitzer; 59 Montgomery St and other property, 1 year 3,100
LESE, Louis, to Sarah Lese; n w corner of 106th St and 1st Av, 1 year 11,000
LANDSMANN, Solomon M. and Rosalie to East River Savings Institution; 232 Broome St, 1 year 12,500
MARX, Max, to J. Francis Pease and another, trustees; n s of 113th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 11,000
MARTIN, Elizabeth B. T. and William R. H., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; s e corner of Columbus Av and 76th St, 5 years 200,000
MULLER, Henry, to Sara A. Lawrence and another; s s of 159th St, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years 15,000
MAACK, Frank W. G., and others, executors, &c., to William Langfeld; 155 East 104th St, 3 years 2,500
MACDONELL, Allan G., to Mary E. Gurgee; Lots 298, 310, 311, 316, 317, 319, 320, 325, 377, 401, 410, 416, 418, 448, 449, and south half of Lots 309, 335, 336, 337, and 326, map of Arden property, Westchester, 3 years 2,000
McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Theodore A. Klenke; s w corner of Anthony Av and Bush St, one-half year 1,550
OBERWARTH, Jenny, to Jennie W. Mapes; w s of Perry Av, 389.11 ft s of Old Road, 371.2x194.8 to Drive x97.2, 3 years 1,000
O'NEILL, Edward F., to John J. Fredricks; s s of 112th St, 143.11 ft e of Manhattan Av, 5 years 5,000
PIZER, Jacob, to Fanny Pizer; 79 Norfolk St, 5 years 28,000
ROSSMAN, Simon, Jr., to Henriette E. Tisdale; 296 East 2d St, 3 years 20,000
RIEDINGER, Joseph L., to Jennie W. Mapes; w s of Myrtle or Vanderbilt Av, 188 ft n of 176th St, widened, 3 years 2,500
ROSSNEY, Mary, to James C. Courter; n s of 60th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 5-12 parts, 3 years 2,500
ROCKWELL, Louise, to James McClenahan and others, trustees; n s of Monroe St, 99.9 ft e of Catharine St, 5 years 23,000
RICHARD, John M., to Alfred A. Fraser; s s of 70th St, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 23,000
ROBERTS, Annie G., to James M. Anderson, trustee, &c.; n s of 137th St, 18 ft e of Cypress Av, 3 years 3,500
RUNDQUIST, Peter and Hannah, to Bowery Savings Bank; e s of 3d Av, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 5 years 12,000
SCHWEGLER, William, to Winthrop A. Chanler, and others, executors, &c.; e s of 3d Av, 100 ft s of 166th St, 25x144.8 to Franklin Av, 3 years 7,500
SIEGEL, Abraham, and another to Jacob Korn; 50 Market St, 1 year 4,000
STEFFENS, Emil, to Therese H. Schramm; n s of 82d St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 20,000
SIEGEL, Abraham, and Isaac Grossman to Lavinia S. Tapscott; 50 Market St, 5 years 27,000
SCHAFRAN, Albert, to Herman Huber; s s of 102d St, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 1,500
TROMAN, Annie and Joseph, to Charles F. Emery; 3d St, or White Plains Road, n e corner of 10th Av, William's Bridge, 1 year 770
TUCHMANN, Leon, to Sarah A. King; w s of Goerck St, 175 ft s of Houston St, 1 year 4,200
TAYLOR, Antoinette B., to Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 126th St, 140 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 15,000
TAYLOR, George, to Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 126th St, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 15,000
WALLACE, Winifred A. and James H., to Lucy B. Hutchison; 65 James St, 5 years 22,000
WEISS, Moritz and Elise, to Friederich Trantvetter; s s of 75th St, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to New York Security and Trust Company $25,000
CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees, two assignments .... Nom.
DAVIS, Thomas L., to Joseph Davis .... Nom.
LEE, Robert P., executor, &c., to Sara A. Lawrence and others .... Nom.
WEEKES, Henry de F., to Philip M. Lydig 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

DUANE ST, 82; William P. Youngs & Sons against Mrs. J. D. McLaughlin, owner; Consolidated Construction Company, contractors $1,189
WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Marx & Jacobson against August Johnson, owner and contractor; Carl J. Lagesson, contractor 812
7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 100x100; John Madden against H. Cohen, owner and contractor 362
20TH ST, 308 East; Chonel Stein against John Henshaw, owner; Ambrose A. Gavigan, contractor 77
44TH ST, 5 East, Bradley & Currier Company against Maria A. Martin and R. A. Canfield, owners; John H. Deeves & Brother, contractor 154
50TH ST, 501 to 507 West, (rear of;) John Farrell against the estate of R. A. Wallace, owner; George D. Terry, contractor 94
50TH ST, 501 to 507 West, (rear of;) Michael O'Donnell against the estate of R. A. Wallace, owner; George D. Terry, contractor 44
82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x102.2; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against Anselm Bruck, owner and contractor 850
87TH ST, 2 to 8 West; Kertscher & Co. against Norman & Farber, owners and contractors 1,461
98TH ST, 70 West; Harry Blumstein against Lewis Kaplan, as contractor 24
107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Rose McQuade, owner and contractor 945
119TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 30x100; Max J. Katz against Laura E. Mander, owner and contractor 375
136TH ST, 360 and 362 East; Harry Blumstein against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner; Azzoni & Copello, contractors 90

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

83D ST, 217 East; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf, with Margaret F. Thornton, (ten payments) $11,000
140TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Maximilian Morgenthau, with Meyer Beyer, (ten payments) 32,500

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.

82D ST, 206 to 222 West; Antonio Gallo, as attorney, on Anselm Bruck to Walter E. McClatchey, (two orders) $235

Lis Pendens.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Morris St, 41.11x101.2x irregular; Anthony Av, w s, 41.11 ft s of Morris St, 75x100.11x75x101.2; Sarah J. Burby against James and Abby J. Kennedy, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell, Elkus & McGuire.

18TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Frederick S. Myers against Samuel B. Luyster and others, (partition;) attorney, H. Kettell.

153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24x100; John and Jeremiah Carew against Thomas Taylor, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, N. J. O'Connell.

ELTON AV, e s, 48 ft s of new line of 159th St, 25x100; Watertown Paper Company against Peter Frank and another, (action to set aside mortgage, &c.;) Attorney, J. A. Arnold.

71ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Julia A. Harper against James E. Welsh and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Stedman & Larkin.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 599.10 ft w of Trinity (Grove) Av, 50x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company against Max Goldner and others, (two actions for foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, C. Unangst.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Haskill vs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2—Corwin vs. Corwin.
3—People ex rel. Kane vs. Roosevelt.
4—Wolf vs. Hauck.
5—Caporale vs. Benedetto.
6—In re Lesher.
7—People ex rel. Boyd vs. Hertle.
8—People ex rel. Hampton vs. Hertle.
9—People ex rel. Fadden vs. Hertle.
10—Lesher vs. Haas.
11—Rouse vs. Haas.
12—Olin vs. Arendt.
13—Wolz vs. Adams.
14—Walter vs. McAllister Co.
15—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Powell.
16—Costello vs. Costello.
17—Levy vs. Levy.
18—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
19—People ex rel. Beckner vs. McCartney.
20—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. City of New York.
21—In re Haida Lamp & China Co.
22—Hawes vs. Tamsen.
23—Taylor vs. Taylor.
24—Keohane vs. Board of Police.
25—People, &c., vs. Lupi.
26—Nat. Folding Box & Paper Co. vs. Lichtenstein.
27—Kretz vs. Schwappenhauser.
28—Worden vs. Clapp.
29—In re Ins. Co. of State of Penn.
30—Frerichs vs. Frerichs.
31—Stern vs. Ames.
32—Jacob vs. Young.
33—In re 157th St.
34—In re 187th St.
35—In re Katonah Av.
36—In re 167th St.
37—In re 155th St.
38—In re Rose St.
39—In re Franklin Av.
40—In re 188th St.
41—In re Bremer Av.
42—In re Coutts.
43—Jones vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
44—Gambichler vs. Gambichler.
45—In re McCabe Mfg. Co.
46—Bloomingdale vs. Loy.
47—Shapiro vs. Shidlovsky.
48—Wandell vs. Romeyn.
49—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
50—In re East 149th St.
51—People ex rel. Mahlstead Lumber & Coal Co. vs. Coler.
52—Birkbecht Investment Savings Loan Co. of America vs. Claus.
53—Walton vs. Walter.
54—Lieposkar vs. Lieposkar.
55—Von Raitz vs. Taral.
56—In re 157th St. and Melrose Av.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M.
Margaret Henderson.
George H. Towner.
Christian P. Keck.
James K. Holmes.
Peter Hagan.
Lucius R. Finch.
At 2 P. M.
John Conway.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned until Monday, Sept. 12.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

1—Domenico Di Angelo, Giovanna Tofani.
2—Ludwig Keim.
3—Bertha Wilson.
4—Stephen Danilana.
5—William L. Douglass.
Pleadings.
1—Patrick Corcoran, William Young.
2—William Armstrong.
3—Max Wolf.
4—Charles Smith, Charles Smith.
5—Arthur McNice.
6—Joseph Mahoney.
7—Jefferson Brown.
8—Charles Walter.
9—John Moore.
10—Frederick Jacobs.
11—William Smith.
12—John J. Corcoran.
13—Charles Leyden.
14—Louis Simon.
15—Frederick Karel.
16—Carmelo Reale.
17—Alfred L. Abrecht.
18—Joseph Cavagnaro.
19—Thomas Brackett.
20—Eli Pierre, Joseph Rowhor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—Joseph P. Manning.
2—Molly D. Baker.
3—Francis Reiman, John F. Galvin.
4—John Parker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Evarts—Dallas Flanagan. Walker vs. Adair—Samuel G. Beardsley. Matter of Daly—Louis Diamant. Smith vs. Willets—Rober Maser. Irving Savings Institution vs. Wiederman—Edward E. McCall.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Emma Feeter vs. Charles Wannamacher—William H. Ricketts.

Wealthy Missouri Man Killed.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Sept. 7.—W. H. Hartman, senior member of the firm of Hartman & Markward, proprietors of the Magnolia Mills, one of the wealthiest citizens of Johnson County, was shot and instantly killed by Adolph Lubrick at the home of the latter in this city to-day. Lubrick found Hartman in Mrs. Lubrick's company and opened fire on the pair. Three shots took effect in Hartman's body. Mrs. Lubrick was uninjured, and her husband was arrested.

A Tax Collector Ninety-five Years Old.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 7.—School Tax Collector Stephen J. Wilson to-day celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday. He is an ex-Sheriff of Suffolk County, and the oldest voter in Suffolk. Mr. Wilson is hearty, and performed his duties as Tax Collector every day. He was born in Glen Cove, and his early life was spent on a farm. He learned the trade of a tailor and went to New York, but returned to Babylon in 1831.

Largest Negress in the World Dead.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Mary Mazique, who died here to-day, is said to have been the largest negress in the world. At one time she weighed over 700 pounds, and at the time of her death tipped the beam at 560 pounds. She was thirty years of age, and her death was the result of excessive accumulation of adipose tissue.

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B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

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Miscellaneous.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

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MR. SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the Chorus for the Ethical Society. The work of this chorus offers exceptional opportunities in choral training, and sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses with good voices and some experience in sight reading are cordially invited to join.

Mr. Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 45 East 84th Street, on any day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as cook; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' city reference; city or country. 121 West 30th St., second flight.

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Miscellaneous.

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EXCURSIONS.

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LEAVE DAILY 7:00, (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40, (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Coney Island J. C. Races.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.—week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:40 P. M.; Parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40c.

On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 6:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:10, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 midnight. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

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Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 6.04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

TRAINS FOR MONTAUK

Leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:20 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.

Leave L. I. City—Week days, 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.

RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.

The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica.

Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.

Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

SUNDAY

EXCURSION.

MAUCH CHUNK. $1 GLEN ONOKO.

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 5th st., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. For Cortlandt St. only 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat from East 32d and 96th Sts.

Leave 32d St. 9.00 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. Leave 96th St. 9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.30 A. M. for 32d St. only; 1 30 and 5.30 P. M. for 96th and 32d Sts.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier......9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Second Division.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, trustee, complainant, vs. THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, Second Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 23rd day of September, 1897, I will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the station house on the mortgaged premises and property of said defendant railroad company, covered by the said mortgage, in the city of Caldwell, Sumner County, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad of the defendant railroad company, constructed at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or since constructed by it, commencing as now constructed at a point on the line of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, at or near Arkansas City in Cowley County, Kansas, and thence running in a westerly direction through the Counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper to Anthony in said county of Harper in said State of Kansas, and all telegraph lines, rolling stock, equipment, machinery, tools, supplies, and material and other property, real and personal, appurtenant to the said railroad, or acquired by the defendant railroad company since the execution of said first mortgage for the construction, maintenance, operation, improvement or repair thereof, or used in and about the said railroad and the operation thereof; and all the rights and franchises of said defendant railroad company owned by said railroad company at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or at any time by it thereafter acquired, appurtenant to said mortgaged railroad.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and without appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall receive no bid from any offering to bid at such sale who shall not first deposit with him, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in money or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New York, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage; and any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received in payment of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid as hereinafter provided.

The decree further provides that the purchaser, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay to the Master Commissioner, on account of his purchase, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in United States currency, or in such certified draft, certificate or check as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once the mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the court reserving the right to consider such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser, or as an original sale, but that such resale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that such further portions of the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may from time to time direct, the court reserving the right to resell the premises and property herein directed to be sold upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money, or in bonds, or over-due coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgagor company to the plaintiff, each of said bonds and coupons being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution herein ordered and according to the priority herein adjudged.

The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall accept no bid for said mortgaged premises and property above described unless the same shall at least equal the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Master Commissioner.

au9-1aw6wTh&s22

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Boulevard, corner West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

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A SELECT CITY HOME, FREE FROM THE CARES OF HOUSEKEEPING.

Hotel Bristol

5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.

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FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY. CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

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THE LANGHAM, 5th Ave. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.

H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—A. MORTON FERRIS et al. against RICHARD C. VOTH et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

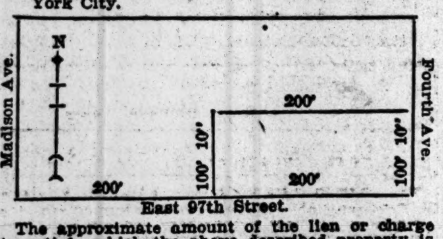
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of block, two hundred feet to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the the place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,

19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76, with interest thereon from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $351.47, with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $6,143.10 and interest.

Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, September 9th, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attys. for Plaintiffs,

19 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN A. STRALEY and others, plaintiffs, against HENRY VAN HOEVENBERGH and others, defendants.

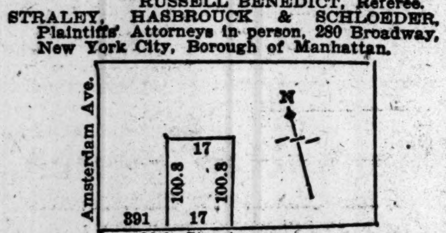
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the eleventh day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of September, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-one (391) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches, and part of the way through a party wall to the said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 147 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys in person, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,500 and interest from the first day of December, 1897, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,605.75 with interest thereon from August 4th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $165.40 with interest from August 4th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $240.60 and interest, and also the taxes payable for 1898 when confirmed.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.

au15-2aw3wM&Th&S8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER et al., defendants.

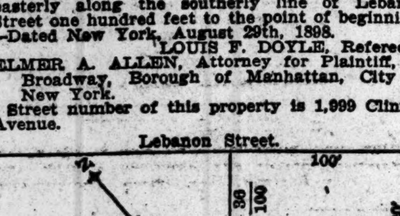
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $18 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

au30-2aw3w&s20.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against DAVID McCOSKER, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name and style of David McCosker & Co. to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Daniel C. Watt, the assignee of said David McCosker, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT, Assignee.

T. DARRINGTON SEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New York.

au11-1aw6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 30th day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 61 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Assignee.

PURDY VAN VLIET, attorney for assignee, 120 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER, DATED AUGUST 16, 1898, made at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IWAN VON AUW, HERMAN SCHLEICHER, and ALWIN VON AUW, composing the firm of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Company, to present such claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned assignees at their place of transacting business, Nos. 21 to 25 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated August 16, 1898.

ALBERT H. FUNKE,
WILLIAM C. BARDENHEUER, Assignees.

JOHN J. GLEASON, Attorney for Assignees, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Israel Corse, deceased, for the benefit of Lena B. C. Evans, plaintiff, against MARGARET GRAHAM, George W. Graham, John B. Graham, and James Franklin Graham, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of John Graham, deceased; Margaret Graham, Katharine K. C. Lyman, John Van Dolsen, Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen, William M. Washburn, "Mary" Washburn, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant William M. Washburn; Pedro R. de Florez, as general guardian for Maria C. M. de Florez, defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants William M. Washburn and "Mary" Washburn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Office and P. O. Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

s8-1aw6wTh.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Israel Corse, deceased, for the benefit of Katharine K. C. Lyman, plaintiff, against JOHN VAN DOLSEN, Margaret Graham, Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen, William M. Washburn, and "Mary" Washburn, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the said defendant William M. Washburn,) defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants William M. Washburn and "Mary" Washburn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Office and P. O. Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

s8-1aw6wTh.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY TAYLOR DAENIKER, plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY, Katie Herold, Louise Grimm, Gerrett Baker, and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) John Grimm, (the said name "John" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) David Reiss, Patrick O'Toole, Israel Berliner, Mary Monroe, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, 35 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants, Gerrett Baker and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on the 16th day of August, 1898, said complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, August 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

au18-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEST, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Comptroller of the City of New York; Willis A. Parker, William E. Edgerton, and Clifford M. Hopwood, partners, trading under the firm name of Parker, Edgerton and Company; James G. Powers, Allen B. Potter, and Robert A. Powers, partners, trading under the firm name of James G. Powers and Company; Mortlock Pettit and Charles Reed, partners, trading under the firm name of Pettit and Reed; Francis H. Leggett, Lewis Wallace, John C. Juhring, Abraham Hatfield, Junior, and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, partners, trading as Francis H. Leggett and Company; Frances A. Cone, administratrix of the estate of Helon R. Cone, deceased, and all other persons as creditors or claiming to be creditors of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters of administration, with the will annexed of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, should not issue to Fidelity Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto af- [Seal.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Au11-1aw6wTh&s29

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898.

WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh17-1aw6mTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William J. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au4-1aw6wTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

mh10-1aw6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

je9-1aw6mTh.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City.

mh17-1aw6mTh

HILLYER, MARY T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Theresa Müller; Sister Teresa Vincent, successor to Sister Irene of the New York Foundling Hospital; Charles E. Miller, as acting executor of will of Catharine Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls; Miss Caroline Delano, Mrs. Angela Devlin, Mrs. Emily Olwell O'Neill, Mrs. Christine D. Ruxton, Miss Mary Ruxton, Miss Hattie Colgate, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Elizabeth Mott, Mrs. Anna Byron, Miss Joan Anderson, Miss Louisa Hillyer, Charles A. Hillyer, Miss Eliza Molloy, New York Foundling Hospital or Asylum; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart; the Convent located at 49 West Seventeenth Street, New York City; St. Francis Xavier's Church on Sixteenth Street, New York City; the College of St. Francis Xavier, Eugene Delano, the City of New York, all the unknown next of kin of Mary T. Hillyer, deceased, the names and places of residence of each and every of whom are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner; and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY T. HILLYER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Delano, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of such supplement or supplements thereto as this court may permit to be filed; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

au11-1aw6wTh.

HUNTER, LOUISA OLIVIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Hunter, Lena Nodine, Charlotte A. Howard, Henry William Hunter, James Jacob Hunter, Edward B. Hunter, Julia Elizabeth Gulguard, Frank H. Gulguard, Charles Jenkins Hunter, Frances B. Austin, Charles Perry Austin, Charlotte Hunter, George J. Hunter, Pauline H. M. Coulter, Sarah M. Pellegrini, and Lewis H. Austin, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA OLIVIA HUNTER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, T. Harry Knox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Louisa Olivia Hunter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, Jr., Attorney for Petitioner, 182 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

s8-1aw6wTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators.

m17-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

ap28 1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

mh10-1aw6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City.

apr7-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y.

au11-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 148 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

ap14-1aw6mTh

ZIMMERMANN, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Franciska Dollenberg Herrmann Haussner, Gustav Haussner, Minna Rein, William Haussner, Augusta Haussner, Albert Haussner, Julia Kropp, Frieda Haussner, Anna Haussner, Elsa Haussner, and Robert Haussner, the heirs and next of kin of CAROLINE ZIMMERMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas August F. Zimmermann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Zimmermann, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

au11-1aw6wTh&s22

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

SUMMER RESORTS

rates, call or address, (send stamp,) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Asbury Pk., N.J. West End H'l, op'n J's 22, ap. $3 up
Baltimore, Md. . . The Carrollton, e. p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Deal, N. J. Hathaway Inn, op. entire yr. golf links
London, Eng..........Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do ....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London. (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
New Orleans, La. . New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, RI. The Aquidneck, ap$2.50up. T.J. O'Neill
New York ......Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'way) $1up
do.. Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus Av.) ep. $2
do The Gerlach, 55 W. 27th St., ap. $3.50; ep. $1.50
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. à la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Sar'ga Spgs., N.Y. United States Htl., op. till Oct. 1
Spg. Lake, N.J. Palmer House, moderate rates. Managed by J.R. Palmer, Lakewood, Books.
Washington, D. C. . Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, E. P., A. P., $3.50
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier......9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE,

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 5:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM	Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM	Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Rhynland.....Sept. 17	*Pennland............Oct. 1
*Belgenland...Sept. 24	*Rhynland............Oct. 15

Second Cabin to London, $37.50.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

Westernland.....Sept. 14	Noordland.........Sept. 28
†Kensington......Sept. 21	[illegible]..........Oct. 5

†Second Cabin to London $42.50, Antwerp $46.00, Paris $50.00.

*†These steamers carry Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only. Staterooms, Dining Saloon, Smoking Rooms, Bath Rooms, Promenade Deck, etc., amidship, where the motion is least perceptible.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15, N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

WINIFREDA..........September 10
MANITOU..........September 24
MARQUETTE..........October 1
MENOMINEE..........October 8

ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM	Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM
Campania, Sept. 17, 2 PM	Lucania, Oct. 1, 2 PM
Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM	Aurania, Oct. 4, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.

Steamers leave San Francisco.

PERU, via Honolulu..........Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..........Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Sept. 14, Noon	Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon	Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon	Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon
Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M	Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and **3:27** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 285 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex: B, 10:45 A. M.; C, 3:0. P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, B, 11:20 A. M., C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 333 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7.30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St. and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M. (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. Daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively.

Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., †1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St.; 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

STORM WRECKS IRON PIER.

Two Killed and Thirteen Injured in the New Wilson Line Structure.

ANOTHER WILL PROBABLY DIE

Many Workmen Thrown into the River and Some Thought to be Drowned—Lightning May Have Aided in Destruction.

The immense new iron pier in the course of construction by the city for the Wilson Line collapsed during the storm yesterday afternoon, killing two men and injuring thirteen others. The dead are:

PATTERSON, SAMUEL, forty years old, of 421 West Street; instantly killed. His head was crushed, and he was frightfully mangled.

LEONARD, JOHN, thirty-five years old, residence unknown; fractured skull; died in New York Hospital.

The Injured.

LILLY, GEORGE, thirty years old, of 720 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City; skull fractured; to St. Vincent's Hospital; will die.

ORLANDER, OSCAR, thirty-five years old, of 531 Grand Avenue, Jersey City; broken ribs and contusion of back; St. Vincent's Hospital.

MALONE, JOHN, thirty-two years old, of 357 Straight Street, Paterson, N. J.; contusion of back and internal injuries; St. Vincent's Hospital.

BROWN, JEREMIAH, thirty years old, of 1,289 Columbus Avenue; contusion of left leg; St. Vincent's Hospital.

IVESON, MARTIN, eighteen years old, of 90 Jefferson Street, Hoboken; severe wound of scalp; St. Vincent's Hospital.

BRIEBACH, ANDREW, fifty-nine years old, of 331 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken; compound fracture of right leg; St. Vincent's Hospital.

RUTHERFORD, GAVIN, sixty-two years old, of 437 West Thirty-fifth Street; contusion of back; St. Vincent's Hospital.

RAMSEY, GEORGE, thirty years old, of 420 East Twenty-sixth Street; contusion of back and right leg; St. Vincent's Hospital.

BOSTWICK, CHARLES, thirty-two years old, of 208 Third Street, Jersey City; fractured ribs and scalp wound; New York Hospital.

SWANSON, ALEXANDER, fifty-nine years, of 216 West Eighty-fourth Street; contusion of back; New York Hospital.

CONKLIN, GEORGE, residence unknown; contusion of back; went home.

LATHAM, WALTER, residence unknown; arms injured; went home.

COLLINS, JOHN, residence unknown; went home.

Freak of the Wind.

The ruined pier was one of the largest under construction in the city and was designed to be 800 feet long. The iron framework of 400 feet of it was completed and part of the roof had been put on. About 125 men were working on the structure when the storm was seen coming with frightful velocity from the south. It skirted the shore until just below the pier, when it took a turn inland and the full impact of the wind squarely struck the immense structure. At the same time there was a vivid flash of lightning and then the frightful crash of the falling beams mingled with the thunderclap.

The structure fell inward, and as each of the great beams struck against the other, the mass went down, leaving but a heap of twisted and broken ironwork under which the injured men were imprisoned. When the storm was about upon them many of the men rushed down the dock and huddled for safety in the timekeeper's shanty, while with the first rush of the wind and swaying of the beams some fifty men jumped forty feet into the river below. Seven of these were picked up by a passing tugboat and landed further down the river. Others managed to get on the floating rafts alongside of the pier, where they cowered, expecting every minute to have the mass of ironwork precipitated upon them. Still others swam around in the river, keepink as far away as possible from the wrecked structure and risking drowning rather than being struck by the flying timbers and ironwork.

Andrew Brazee of 543 Jefferson Place, Union Hill, N. J., foreman on the work for the contractors, R. P. & J. H. Staats, was near the shore end of the pier when the collapse came. He rushed into the street and turned in an alarm of fire, while Policeman Hamilton of the Charles Street Station sent in a hurry call for ambulances.

Firemen and Ambulances on Hand.

The firemen arrived almost immediately and started the work of rescue. The shrieks and groans of the injured could be heard above the whistling storm, and the report flew from lip to lip that hundreds of men were lying out there crushed to death under the heavy girders. The wind still blew with fearful velocity, and men who had escaped from the wreck lay about the ground, holding on to planks to save themselves from being blown away. The firemen had hard work to press these men into service, the danger from falling beams being by no means lessened. As the injured men were brought out, they were hurried into the ambulances and quickly driven to the hospitals.

The crash of the falling pier was heard for blocks, and in a few minutes, despite the drenching rain, hundreds of men and women crowded into the inclosure between the fence and the bulkhead, weeping and calling for friends and relatives. The reserves from the Charles Street Station, under Police Capt. Moynihan, drove the crowd back beyond the gates, many of them having been in imminent danger of being blown into the river or of being trampled down in their frenzy. Time and again they came in a solid mass against the policemen, insisting that they be allowed to go on the dock and look for their friends. Later, reserves from the West Twentieth and West Thirty-seventh Street Stations reinforced those at the gates, and the crowd was held in check.

As each ambulance appeared hundreds of weeping women rushed after it, crying out the names of their relatives and friends, and later the hospitals were crowded with anxious inquirers.

As soon as the wind had subsided somewhat, and the men on the rafts and in the river had crawled back over the bulkheads, Foreman Brazee called on the men to report to the timekeeper. It took a long time to check off the men from the timekeeper's sheet, and at first a number were set down as missing. Later as more men arrived the timekeeper reported that all the workmen were accounted for. There are some of the employes, however, who insist that some of the men who jumped into the river were drowned, but no verification of the report could be obtained.

It is accounted as marvelous that no greater loss of life occurred, and that there were not more of the 125 workmen injured. This is explained by the fact that the structure fell inward, and the iron girders and beams did not fall solidly together, but allowed spaces large enough into which men fell and crawled and escaped injury. Many of them came out from under the débris unscathed.

It seemed incredible that an open iron structure presenting so little resistance to the wind could be thus completely destroyed, but there were some of the workmen who accounted for it by stating that the structure had been insecurely fastened, and that the wrecking of it under the circumstances was not remarkable. Others, however, claim that the ironwork was securely riveted in every possible place. It is also claimed that the structure was struck by lightning at the same instant that the wind struck it, and that the bolt had quite as much to do with wrecking the pier as the wind.

The Foreman's Statement.

Foreman Brazee, who was arrested by Detective Pierson as soon as he came back after turning in the alarm, was seen in the Charles Street Station last night.

"I have been foreman for Staats for five years," he said, "and I never superintended a job that was more thoroughly done than this one. The collapse came without warning. I never saw anything so sudden. It all seemed to go at once. I do not know whether the wind or lightning was the principal cause, but six of my men told me that they distinctly saw a bolt of lightning strike the structure about in the middle and then it went over. That the cyclone struck it squarely or that the pier was right in its path is shown by the fact that the almost completed pier, No. 48, and the open structure above, Pier No. 54, were unharmed, while the first one presented a much greater resistance on account of being inclosed, and the other one, although open, was nearly as large."

A Workman's Statement.

Thomas B. Clark of Chester, Penn., a rivet-heater, was at work on the end of the pier. He said just as the wind came down upon him and the structure seemed to sway, he jumped as far out as possible and into the river. Fully twenty men followed him.

"When I came up," said Clark, "I heard the crash, but could not see the pier on account of the flying dust and darkness. The whole thing must have come down in the few seconds I was under water, judging from the crash. The iron work was thoroughly riveted, and I don't think it could have been made stronger."

Another of the employes, who said he might lose his job if he gave his name, said the work was not properly braced, and that loose bolts held a great part of the structure together. He said that an investigation would bring this state of affairs to light.

Charles Gowdey, a boy, living at 353 West Eleventh Street, was bathing near the pier and had placed his clothes on one of the stone pillars. He plunged just as the wind struck the pier, and when he came up he crawled under the lee of the pillars for safety. His clothes were blown away and he ran nude to his home, a block away, in the darkness. He says he saw the lightning strike the pier just in the middle.

In spite of the statement that all the missing men had been accounted for, work on the ruins was continued during the night by a large force of men with gasoline lamps. Up to a late hour no more bodies had been found.

Coroner Bausch arrived at the station during the evening and took charge of the case. Late he accepted bail for Foreman Brazee, who was released.

R. P. Staats, one of the builders of the pier, was found at his home, 149 West Eighty-fifth Street, last night. He was much distressed by the accident, and completely exhausted by his exertions during the afternoon. He said he could not give any explanation of the cause of the accident, and declined to make a statement in regard to it until an investigation has been made. The Messrs. Staats are also the contractors on the other piers now in the course of erection.

HAILSTORM IN MISSOURI.

Farms in the Northwest Part of the State Suffer Severely.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Sept. 7.—Reports received here indicate that the hailstorm that swept over Northwest Missouri was the most remarkable and violent that has occurred in many years. Trees stripped of their fruit, cornstalks barren of their leaves and ears when not cut down themselves, dead calves, pigs, chickens, and birds, battered barns, houses and store buildings with their window-lights broken and their roofs crushed in, mark its pathway.

The hailstones were the largest that have ever fallen in this district. It is said that the loss will be $500,000.

STORM DESTROYS THREE LIVES.

Terrific Cyclone Sweeps Over Springfield Township in Pennsylvania.

TOWANDA, Penn., Sept. 7.—A terrific cyclone swept over Springfield Township, in the northern part of this county, late last night, killing three men, six horses, fourteen cows, and destroying a number of barns and outbuildings. The details of the storm are hard to get on account of the crippled condition of the telegraph and telephone wires.

The men whose lives were lost were William Brace of Springfield Centre, who was killed by the falling timbers of his own barn when it was struck by lightning, and C. M. Comfort and Frederick A. Voorheis of Mansfield, who were touring the country with an advertising wagon and sought shelter in the barn of Schuyler Gates, near Springfield Centre. This building was blown down by the storm.

Cool Wave in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 7.—The hot season, the like of which the State never before has experienced, has been succeeded by a cool wave with a north wind, which makes overcoats and Winter wraps a necessity. The fall of temperature is due to heavy hail storms which have occurred in the northern part of the State during the week.

YANKEE CREW'S GRIEVANCES.

Naval Militiamen Delighted that Lieut. Cutler's Conduct Is to be Investigated.

The members of the First Battalion of the Naval Militia, that manned the cruiser Yankee, will have a chance to tell their grievances to the naval authorities soon. Many of them declare that, while on the Yankee, they were subjected to insults and unfair treatment by Lieut. Hubbard, the executive officer, and by Lieut. Cutler, the navigator. Commander Willard H. Brownson, who had command of the vessel, says that the stories told by the men are absurd and that he has asked the department for an investigation. He declares that the two Lieutenants treated the men well and that the stories told by the men are injurious to the two officers.

Very few of the militiamen are in town now. As soon as they were dismissed on the New Hampshire last Friday, nearly all left to have a rest in the country with their friends. A few were seen on the New Hampshire yesterday. They were delighted to hear that there was to be an investigation, and they declared that all the men would tell their stories whenever asked.

They said that when they shipped they did not expect that they were going to have a picnic, but that they did object to the way they were treated by the two officers and to the nasty remarks that they were compelled to hear in silence. "If," said one militiaman yesterday, "we had resented any of these remarks, we would have been punished, and we managed to control our feelings until we were mustered out." He said that Lieut. Cutler's bad treatment of the men began as soon as they were put on board the Yankee. Bugler Weikert is rather a large man. He is smaller now than when he shipped. Soon after the men went on board the cruiser, Lieut. Cutler, the men assert, turned to Bugler Weikert and said: "Now, you pot-bellied bugler, call up these dude heroes, and we will see what we will do with them."

A militiaman, who for the present prefers to be nameless because he has not yet got his discharge papers, said yesterday: "Lieut. Cutler insulted us whenever he could from the time we went on board until we left the ship at Philadelphia. He had a mean, sneering way of saying things, and it was the way he said things as much as the words he used that hurt. A signalman one day sighted a steamer, and, going up to Lieut. Cutler, reported, 'Steamer on the port bow.' 'You're getting smart, young man,' replied the Lieutenant. 'Why, I saw that vessel two hours ago.' Such a statement was false, and the way the remark was made was exceedingly annoying. On the day we left the ship at Philadelphia cheers were given for Commander Brownson and for Lieut. Hubbard, but not one for Lieut. Cutler. The men were forming for the march to the station, and Lieut. Duncan sent one of the men on the upper deck to find the messengers. Lieut. Cutler met this man and asked him what he was doing there. The man replied that he had been sent by Lieut. Duncan. '— — — — get out of here,' shouted the Lieutenant. The man went because he was still in the service, and did not wish to have any trouble with any officer."

Quartermaster Zerega came in contact with Lieut. Cutler more than any other man on the ship, and, according to his statement, he had anything but a pleasant time. "While a man was at the wheel," said Zerega, "Lieut. Cutler would curse him if the ship was an eighth off her course, and this was when it was blowing hard and quite a sea running. Cutler would stand on the bridge and talk about the lubberly militiamen and take particular care that I should come in for a great part of his abuse."

The men have not yet received their discharge from service. The papers were expected yesterday, but they did not arrive at the New Hampshire. As soon as the men have their papers, they say they will talk frankly of all that happened on the Yankee while they were on board.

OCEANIC TOWED INTO HALIFAX.

Steamer Meets with an Accident to Her High-Pressure Cylinder.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 7.—The steamer British Queen arrived this morning with the Oceanic in tow. The former is from Liverpool, bound to New York. The Oceanic, which is from Sunderland, in ballast for Hampton Roads, was picked up by the British Queen 350 miles from Halifax with her high pressure cylinder defective. The bottom was broken out of the cylinder rod and the piston was broken and the crosshead of the connecting rod gone. No agreement has been reached as to salvage. The accident occurred last Saturday morning, when two weeks out from Sunderland.

Steamship Strathleven Disabled.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 7.—The British steamer Strathleven, Capt. Moar, from Dunkirk, via Fowey, for New York, fourteen days out, with a general cargo, was towed here to-day by the British steamer Delano, Capt. James, from Sunderland for Baltimore, with tail shaft broken and stern tube leaking. The accident occurred last Monday night about 245 miles off this port. Owing to the high seas the ship almost went to the bottom. The boats were launched and everything was made ready to abandon her.

FORTY NURSES FOR PONCE

They Will Sail To-day or To-morrow on the San Antonio.

FOR THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL

The Vessel Will Also Carry Supplies Originally Intended for Havana—Miss Barton to Return to Cuba.

The following cablegram was received yesterday at the Cuban Relief headquarters from Red Cross Agent Barnes at Ponce, Puerto Rico:

> All goods mentioned in your cablegram are needed. I have visited and supplied all divisions of the army and have furnished provisions to three shiploads of sick men. I need forty nurses and ambulances here at Ponce hospital.

After conferences participated in by the representatives of several Red Cross committees, it was given out at Cuban Relief Headquarters that the San Antonio would leave to-day or to-morrow for Puerto Rico with the forty nurses asked for. Miss Rutly's party of thirty nurses, which came back from Puerto Rico several weeks ago, will probably return thither. Miss Rutly will very likely go in charge of the party. Three ambulances and six mules will be shipped.

The San Antonio was loaded last week with 800 tons of supplies for Havana, but has been held under instructions from Miss Barton, who cabled that she was unable to land supplies in Havana. The San Antonio will discharge part of this cargo at Puerto Rico. When the vessel reaches Puerto Rico the committee here will be informed, and further instructions will be sent thither. It is hoped that by that time the misunderstanding between the Spanish and American authorities at Havana will have been adjusted, so that the San Antonio may proceed to Havana. The orders issued by President McKinley and published yesterday, in regard to duties on supplies in Cuba, have already ended the controversy, in the opinion of a member of the Red Cross Executive Committee, and no further trouble is expected in landing supplies in Havana.

Miss Barton will leave Tampa for Washington to-day, and in a few days, it is expected, the 2,000 tons of supplies now on the Clinton and the Nacomis will be shipped back to Florida. Some of Miss Barton's Red Cross friends will endeavor to prevail upon her not to return to Cuba. It was said at Cuban Relief Headquarters, however, that she will return.

WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Will Care for Sick Soldiers in Salvation Army Barracks.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army yesterday offered the Women's National War Relief Association the use of a building now occupied as a barracks by the Salvation Army. The offer was accompanied by the statement that forty sick men could be accommodated, and that on twenty-four hours' notice the building could be arranged to accommodate eighty men. The offer was accepted.

Several beds in St. John's Hospital at Yonkers were yesterday placed at the disposal of the association through W. F. Cochrane. Five patients and several male nurses were sent there.

Seventy-five dollars have been contributed to the association through the Commercial Club for the purchase of milk and ice cream, to be sent to Fort Wadsworth.

MONEY FOR RED CROSS WORK.

The Work of the Auxiliaries Prospers—Supplies Sent to Hospitals.

The Red Cross Supply Committee met yesterday morning at 552 Broadway. It was announced that the Ambulance Auxiliary had turned over to President Wardwell $5,000, and to the Long Island City Emergency Hospital $5,000. Mrs. Cowdin of the Nurse Maintenance Auxiliary reported the collection of $89,000 to date, and that 296 nurses are being maintained in the various hospitals.

Supplies were yesterday sent to the temporary hospital at Pelham Manor, where a number of the Eighth Regiment men are confined; to the Long Island City branch; to the Naval Hospital; to Capt. Spicer of the United States Marines, at Portsmouth, N. H., and to Mrs. R. S. Bowne, at Easthampton, L. I. Mrs. Bowne has offered to take care of twenty-five men, and supplies were sent to her to be used in making ready for the arrival of the patients.

Red Cross Contributions.

Frederick D. Tappen, 320 Broadway, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, reports the following contributions received Sept. 6 and 7:

George Gudewell, $500; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 85, Holdrege, Neb., $75; William Halls, Jr., $100; Miss Ruth Auchincloss Child, $5; Summer Mission, West Part, New London, N. H., $16.33; Mrs. "A. T. W.," $20; Mrs. "A. D.," $5; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 15, Quogue, L. I., $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 70, London, Ohio, $15; Frederick E. Hyde, M. D., $250; Mrs. Mary E. Read, $5; Miss Margaret D. H. Sibley, $25; Frederick H. Jackson, $25; H. Wolff's employes, $30; Miss S. E. Whitley, Chairman, Emporia, Kan., $35; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 9, Hartford, Conn., $250; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 44, Glen Cove, L. I., $150; Brown, Curtis & Jackson Company, collection at Susquehanna, Penn., $18.70; John Hutchinson & Sons and employes, $13.52; New York Herald contributions, $215.80; Dr. E. A. Bogue, $50; Hazleton Red Cross Auxiliary, $125; Henry R. Wood, $50; collection at Methodist Episcopal Church, East Lynn., Ill., $3.41; William S. Day, $10; Albert Crane, $100; Miss M. B. Willard, $2; Frederick Goldsmith, $3.60; Anonymous Visitor at Camp Wikoff, $5; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 41, New Canaan, Conn., $100; William H. Draper, M. D., $100; Fayerweather & Ladew, $100; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 42, Flatbush, L. I., $45; proceeds of entertainment at United States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., $25.25; Master Alan U. Stein, $10; officer of a Michigan regiment, Montauk, L. I., $10; Anonymous, $2; Mrs. Mary A. Murray, $100; collection in a Water Street mission, $17.65; one-half proceeds of concert and ball, Arverne, L. I., $500; Mrs. John James Kane, $100; Jonathan Dwight, $100; New York Life Insurance Company, $5,000; Equitable Life Insurance Company, $5,000; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $5,000; Mrs. John T. Graham, Mount Washington, Md., $5; Mrs. E. M. J., $3; De Witt Seligman, $10; G. B. Mead, Jr., $25; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 38, Dublin, N. H., $50; the Rev. Charles Lewis Biggs, $5; W. J. Tait, $1; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 76, Walden, N. Y., $55; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 80, New Brunswick, N. J., $50; proceeds of lawn fete given by the Misses Avis M. Hull and Lillie M. Gould, Mount Vernon, N. Y., $18; proceeds of open air entertainment given at Cold Springs-on-Hudson, N. Y., $250; Mrs. E. P. Sexton, $5; interest, $263.60; employes of Carl Upman Cigar Manufactory, $18.

New Soldiers' Comfort Station.

The Soldiers' Comfort Committee, appointed by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, opened a relief station yesterday in the Jersey Central Railroad Station in Jersey City. Miss Jones of the New York headquarters is in charge. She had a supply of milk, sandwiches, and coffee, and is authorized to call for medicines and other necessaries for sick soldiers. Several soldiers received her ministrations. A station will probably be established at the Erie Station to-day or to-morrow.

BROWN UNIVERSITY'S PRESIDENT

Dr. Andrews's Resignation Accepted—B. F. Clark Acting President.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—The corporation of Brown University met to-day, accepted the resignation of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews as President, passed resolutions expressing appreciation of his services, elected a committee of six to choose his successor, and elected Benjamin F. Clark, A. M., Acting President.

President Andrews called the meeting to order, made a few remarks closing his connection with the university, and departed. His resignation was then presented.

A committee consisting of Dr. Alvah Hovey of Newton, Col. R. H. I. Goddard of Providence, Dr. George E. Horr of Boston, Colgate Hoyt of New York, William Vail Kellen of Boston, and Cornelius I. Sweetland of Providence was chosen to select a successor to Dr. Andrews.

Albert Knight Potter was elected Associate Professor of English, to take the place of Prof. Mally, who has resigned, and Joseph Nickerson, A. M., was elected Associate Professor of Musical History.

Resolutions were then passed expressing the good wishes of the corporation for President Andrews in his new duties.

Large Spot on the Sun.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of the Smith Observatory, reports observations of a great solar disturbance now approaching the sun's meridian. The main spot is double, with a large penumbra, 80,000 miles in diameter, and with a trail of small spots of greater extent. Dr. Brooks says the spot can be seen with the naked eye, through a smoked glass.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN ARRIVES.

The English Colonial Secretary Comes on a Vacation—Talks on International Questions.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the British Colonies, and Birmingham's representative in Parliament, arrived here yesterday evening on the Majestic. He was accompanied by his wife and Miss Chamberlain. They left later on for Massachusetts, where they will visit the parents of Mrs. Chamberlain, who was Miss Endicott.

Mr. Chamberlain said his health was fairly good and he expected that a rest and short vacation in the United States would do him a great deal of good. He will return home in the Fall. His visit to this country, the distinguished Englishman said, has no political significance, notwithstanding the fact that the Joint High Commission is at present holding its sessions in Canada, and that Ambassador Hay has been recalled to assume the portfolio of Secretary of State.

Secretary Chamberlain at first said that he did not care to discuss international matters, and remarked that his speech at Birmingham was about all he cared to say regarding the suggested alliance between the United States and Great Britain. While assembling his luggage Mr. Chamberlain was induced, however, to answer a few questions relating to matters of interest to the American people.

"What do you think of the Czar's peace proposal?" he was asked.

"I believe it was made in good faith, but of course I cannot say whether it will be adopted or not. The conditions have yet to be learned, and they will not be known until the conference meets and the plan of the general disarmament has been thoroughly discussed. We all want peace, and are sure that the Czar made the proposal in the best of faith. It would be a grand thing to abolish large standing armies, but unless all the European and Continental countries consent to the plan it will fall through at this time. A few years hence the scheme may be feasible."

Asked as to the British victory at Khartoum, he said:

"Gen. Gordon's death has been avenged and the power of the Mahdi has been destroyed. This victory will open up the Soudan and all the countries of the world will benefit by the victory achieved by British arms. The White and the Blue Nile will soon be open to commerce."

"How about the Anglo-German agreement? Does it embrace an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities? It has been said that for Germany's support in Egypt, Great Britain will recognize Germany's claims to utilize Syria as an outlet for her surplus population."

"All that I can say on the subject is that there is an understanding between the two countries, but I cannot tell you the details. I know of only two alliances existing at present. One is the Dual alliance and the other is the Triple alliance. The commercial interests of the United States and Great Britain in the Far East being similar there is no telling whether the two Governments will act together diplomatically, where the common interests are concerned. It is most likely that they will."

"It is reported that an Anglo-Russian understanding is practically complete; that Great Britain recognizes Russia in Manchuria, Russia undertaking to satisfy Great Britain in Chinese railway matters and to respect England's sphere in the Valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang?"

"Such an undertaking is news to me. There were no negotiations of that kind in progress when I left England. I am not in a position to deny the report, because I cannot tell what has happened while on the sea."

"The Daily Leader of Newcastle in an apparently inspired article some time since, asserted that Great Britain checkmated Continental schemes against the United States soon after the war with Spain, by threatening to join forces with the United States."

"England's friendship for the United States during the conflict with Spain is known to the world," answered the Secretary. "The British Government and the people of Great Britain, while observing a strict neutrality, clearly showed which country they favored in the fight."

"Are the English people, notwithsanding the German and reported Russian agreements, still friendly to the United States?"

"Yes, and more strongly so. Long promised reforms have been granted to Ireland and the people are happy. They all favor an alliance with this country."

OREGON'S BUILDER IN TOWN.

Irving M. Scott of San Francisco Returns from St. Petersburg—Russia Interested in Our Ships.

Irving M. Scott of San Francisco, Vice President and General Manager of the Union Iron Works, at which the Oregon was built, arrived from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday, and went to the Holland House.

Mr. Scott said he went to Russia to further American interests on the eastern coast of Siberia, and incidentally to crack up the performances of American-built ships of war.

"Russia," he continued, "is undergoing a marvelous industrial development in every direction. Railroads are being built and manufacturing is advancing rapidly.

"A great field for American industry is opening, particularly on the Pacific coast near the terminals of the new railway. Merchant vessels are in demand, and iron and steel will be needed, and it was to get our share of this trade more than anything else that I went abroad. My visit will, I think, result in our getting contracts for some of the new warships to be constructed for the Russian Government.

"Our naval victory at Santiago was an eye-opener to all Europe. There had been a great deal of skepticism before the war about our navy, and the experts were inclined to consider our shipbuilding in the experimental stage. The cruise of the Oregon was an object lesson to all the world in what a battleship can do, and now every one recognizes that our warships are of the best. No such performance had been dreamed of abroad and the prestige of our navy rose to the highest point. There was a keen interest taken in everything we did, going even to details. The destruction of the torpedo boats was the cause of a revision of all foreign naval programmes. The battleship was elevated to the place and importance it deserves and much doubt was thrown on the utility of torpedo boats. In consequence all the powers have curtailed their outlay for these craft and are going more for heavily armed and armored vessels.

"Prince Michael Hilkoff, who was in this country a year or so ago, has taken a deeper interest in things American than almost any one else in Russia. I know him well. When I was in Russia he was superintending the construction of a branch road to Archangel."

Mr. Scott will spend a week or ten days in the city. During his stay he will visit his masterpiece, the Oregon, at the navy yard.

YACHT EMBLA SCUTTLED.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—The steam yacht Embla, owned by John T. Williams of New York, lies in twelve feet of water off the west side of Shippan Point, as the result of being scuttled to extinguish a fire, and Henry Storey and Fred Morrison, cooks, who were below at the time, are very seriously burned, and the physicians at the hospital think the chances are against their recovery. It is thought the fire was caused by the explosion of gasoline that was being used in cleaning the vessel. The members of the crew, who numbered sixteen, lost all their effects, and Capt. E. Torrey also lost a considerable sum of money. The loss is estimated at about $25,000.

For the past two years John T. Williams's private signal has floated from the truck of the Embla, and her hailing port was Stamford. Mr. Williams is a member of the New York, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Larchmont, and Stamford Yacht Clubs, and the yacht was one of the best known in these waters. She was of composite construction, with a single screw, and was designed by Charles L. Seabury in 1893 and launched in July of that year from his works at Nyack. She was launched at midnight, and was the first large steamer launched on the Hudson River at that unusual hour.

The Embla's principal dimensions were: Length over all, 163 feet; length on the water line, 135 feet 6 inches; beam, 19 feet 9 inches; draught, 8 feet 6 inches. She was equipped with a powerful triple expansion engine, and during 1893 and 1894 was acknowledged to be the most speedy craft in these waters. She was built for John H. Hanan, the well known yachtsman, from whom Mr. Williams purchased her two years ago, Mr. Hanan changing his flag to the big auxiliary Sagamore, which is now the flagship of the New York Yacht Club. During the series of international races between the Defender and the Valkyrie III. the Embla was used as one of the patrol fleet and attracted a great deal of attention, owing to her rakish appearance and great speed.

Going to send your boy away to school, are you?

Very good; send us his trunk and we'll fill it up with clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings—subject to your approval.

Or, send us the boy and we'll supply the trunk as well.

Or, if you're in town at an hotel and can't spare the time, we'll send to you.

Which shall it be?

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MR. STRANAHAN'S FUNERAL.

Many Prominent Citizens Attend the Services at the Church of the Pilgrims.

REV. DR. STORRS'S EULOGY

He Reviews the Life of Brooklyn's "First Citizen," Recounting His Great Work for the City.

The funeral of J. S. T. Stranahan was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs officiating. Private services were held at the house, 269 Union Street, an hour before. Only a few people were present at the private services, including members of the family and friends, and the pall bearers. The latter were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Alexander E. Orr, Andrew H. Green, St. Clair McKelway, E. H. R. Lyman, A. M. White, S. V. White, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, George H. Seward, William Berri, Superintendent C. C. Martin of the Brooklyn Bridge, Russell Sage, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, President David H. Cochran of the Polytechnic Institute, Thomas S. Moore, Alanson Trask, and Park Commissioner George V. Brower.

The church was well filled long before the hour for the service to commence. Well toward the front of the church were a number of well-known men, including ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Silas B. Dutcher, Eugene G. Blackford, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Supreme Court Justice Jesse Johnson, and ex-Mayor Daniel D. Whitney. Dr. Storrs's eulogy was, in part, as follows:

"A long, honored, beneficent life, attended by many signal prosperities, continuing through a season of prolonged weakness, closed suddenly amid familiar scenes in a sacred and solemn group—that is the record of him whose form lies before us in the silent majesty of death. That he has been for many years a man of power and rare distinction has been recognized at once by all who have met him. His stately figure in the days of his maturity, his fine, strong Roman features, the expression of sagacious and benignant command which characterized the face—all gave the immediate impression of a master among men.

"It was especially noticeable in him that his spirit naturally matched itself against the greater objects of effort, and instead of being daunted or overweighted by the magnitude of proposals, he was simply animated and assisted by it. Not contented to erect a pier or a warehouse, however stately, he would establish at enormous cost a great system of docks, two miles in extent, with a mile of warehouses standing upon them—a system built for assured permanence, a system soon famous in the world. Sinking money in this work for more than a generation without the smallest pecuniary return, with unfaltering perseverance, he carried it to its superb consummation. In some respects it was probably the great work of his life.

"But it was one of several. Not content to occupy himself with a garden or a series of gardens, though large and lovely as his own, he rose to the conception of a great public park, with a boulevard to the ocean, and with others connected with it, and by twenty-two years of daily attention and unflagging persistence he turned the stony or sandy wastes into the alluring pleasure ground of vast and needy city populations. More, certainly, by far, than to any other, the city owes to him the inestimable possession of Prospect Park, the incomparable emerald on its brow, and his statue at the entrance to it, erected in his lifetime by multitudinous contributions, only fitly signalizes the universal sense of obligation and homage to his far-seeing mind and indefatigable will.

"Not caring specially to bridge a street or a canal, he wrought year after year, with the utmost devotion of all his strength, to fling yonder bridge across the great arm of the sea and to leave it, in its finished beauty and undecaying strength, a wonder of the modern world. He was sometimes called the great magician, when difficulties which others had found insurmountable vanished before him, and when Legislatures and Councils did for him what for others they had utterly refused. But his was always the attractive and dominating magnetism of high considerations, of truth, honor and public welfare, perspicuously, persuasively, and energetically presented. He was familiar with no subterfuges. He never bribed anybody, as he was certainly himself never approached with bribes."

The funeral procession to the cemetery went through the park, whose creation was one of Mr. Stranahan's greatest public works. Park Commissioner Brower had given his consent to this, and it was the first time since Mr. Stranahan brought the park into being that any citizen had been so honored. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Murray and Spencer Sentenced.

John Murray and George Spencer, charged with carrying burglars' tools, were sentenced to nine months in the penitentiary yesterday morning by Judge Newburger, in the Court of Special Sessions. These men were arrested in July, in the company of Thomas Reilly and "Big Bill" Mason, both of whom are known to the police as dangerous criminals. Mason was sent to Philadelphia on a charge of murder, and Reilly to prison for one year.

Amity Bible Workers' School.

The Amity Bible Workers' School, an evening school for instruction in collegiate and theological studies, founded in 1871 by Dr. George G. Samson, D. D., has issued a circular containing the announcement for 1898-9. The school will open on Monday next, Sept. 12, with two new members added to its faculty. It is conducted in the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Married His Stepdaughter.

Miss Madeline E. Dinckney of Sing Sing and Joseph R. Swain, Superintendent of the Sing Sing Electric Light Works, were married yesterday at the residence of the Rev. W. N. Searles, 327 West Thirtieth Street. Only relatives attended the ceremony. The bride is a step-daughter of her husband. Some years ago Mr. Swain married his second wife's mother and she died. She left a son and several daughters.

Dr. Breck Returns to Berlin.

Dr. Edward Breck of the Berlin Embassy has returned to that city from Spain, where he spent six weeks as a secret agent.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Rhetoric of Decoration.

The rhetoric of house decoration is the art of expressing thought or feeling—in short, of expressing one's self—by one's surroundings.

Returning after an absence, you see the defects more clearly than before; you feel your home does not express your best thought, but do not know how to improve it.

We can help you—Is the hall dark and uninviting? It may be transformed into a room expressing hospitality and cordiality. Is there some glaring fault in the lighting, or some architectural error? Whatever the fault, we can suggest the best remedy, and can change your house into a most charming and completely satisfying home.

Come to decorative studio for suggestions and designs.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

MR. VAN WYCK'S TEXAN COUSIN.

The Mayor Receives Three Rough Riders and Identifies a Kinsman from San Antonio.

Mayor Van Wyck received an unexpected call from a Texan relative yesterday. He was at work at his desk when the man at the door announced that three of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders were outside and would like to pay their respects.

"Show them in," said the Mayor.

The doorkeeper went out and returned a moment later with three strapping young fellows wearing the uniform of their regiment. They introduced themselves as Lewis Maverick of San Antonio, Texas; Arthur W. Perry of Phoenix, Arizona, and Samuel Rhoads of Tonto Basin, Arizona.

"We happened to be walking through the park out here," explained the Texas young man, "and one of us suggested that we drop in and call on you,"

"Well, I'm glad you did," said the Mayor. "I'm glad to see you. Did I understand you to say your name was Maverick?"

The young man bowed.

"Son of William Maverick?"

"That's right," said Mr. Maverick.

"Well, well," exclaimed the Mayor, "You're a cousin of mine."

Mr. Maverick and Mr. Van Wyck shook hands a second time, and the Mayor said: "Be sure and remember me to the rest of the cousins." After a few minutes' talk the Rough Riders continued on their way.

Mr. Maverick is a second cousin of the Mayor. The Mayor's mother, Lydia Anderson Maverick Van Wyck, was a sister of Samuel Maverick, the young soldier's grandfather. The young man's father was the first ranchman in Texas to turn his cattle out on the ranges without branding them. The name Maverick was before long applied to all range cattle in the West, found without brands. The Mayor knew his relative was in Col. Roosevelt's command, but he had never before met him.

DYNAMITE'S DESTRUCTIVE BLAST

Fragments of Rock Injure Two Persons and Wreck Windows.

A dynamite blast fired at noon yesterday at Cauldwell Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street caused great excitement and some damage in the neighborhood. Fragments of rock flew in all directions, and several persons had narrow escapes. Two large pieces went through the windows of the drugstore of A. Remsen, at 843 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, striking Mr. Remsen and a customer. Neither was seriously hurt. Another fragment struck the cashier's desk, crushing it. A piece of rock weighing fifty pounds was imbedded in front of the grocery store of William Kuehnal, at 845 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. Some windows and cornices on the residence of Philip Lutler, at 873 Cauldwell Avenue, were broken by flying fragments, and windows were broken in the house of Paul C. Decker, at 875 Cauldwell Avenue.

An examination showed that the blast was properly covered, but that the charge was probably too heavy. The contractor is L. Lubker. His foreman disappeared immediately after the explosion.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
Welcome to Naval Reserves.
In aid of the Woman's Patriotic League Relief Association.
THE BOSTONIANS. Evenings
ROBIN HOOD. 9 P. M.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sun., 3:30, 7 PM
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P.M. sharp.
Bicycle Track, Saturday, Sept. 10th.
Jimmy Michael vs. Major Taylor
20 Miles Unlimited Pace Riders.
ALL THE BIG MULTICYCLES.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS
And Their
FAMILIES.
Under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association a welcome to our military and naval heroes will be given at Manhattan Beach, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, 1898. Hours from 2 till 10 P. M. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors and to their families. Special attractions and Military and Naval Fireworks every evening.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest of all Musical Comedies.
"An undoubted success."—Times
"Thoroughly amusing."—Herald
"Clean, wholesome fun."—Post.
"Jolly evening's entertainment."—Tribune.
***MATINEE WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2.

AMERICAN Best Ventilated Theatre. 42d St. & 8th Av.
2d Successful Season, Castle Sq. Opera Co., BOCCACCIO
"Scored a Success."—Times.
Evg's, 1,000 RESERVED SEATS, 25c., 50c.
Mats., Wed., Sat., 1,100 RESERVED SEATS, 25c.
NEXT WEEK—IOLANTHE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
At 8:15. Matinées Saturdays at 2.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA,
.............by ANTHONY HOPE.............
Virginia Harned——as——Ursula

THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT! YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Last Ngts Roof! Rice's Summer Nights!
Nxt. Sun. Evg., 1st & Only Ngt. in N. Y., Williams & Walker's Senegambian-Carnival. 60 in Co

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Last Weeks. To-day, 2:30. To-night, 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
Seats 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. | NOON TO 11 P. M.
FRANCIS CARLYLE. ISABELLE URQUHART.
BIOGRAPH, Fresh Air, CONSTANT LAUGHTER

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2.
MATINEES, EVERY DAY, 25c. EVENINGS, 50c.
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO., | THE ENSIGN

Academy of Music. 14th St. & Irving Place.
DENMAN THOMPSON and the Original Co.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD Prices, 25c., 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. at 8:15.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

A Snow-slip of New Goods.

There's a volume of trade here that knows no hot September. You have believed the statements we paid the newspapers to print. Since the first of the month the "New Goods announcements" have brought quick echoing, magnificent sales. Crowds of shoppers paid calls at the women's suit room yesterday, and thousands more flocked around the dress goods counters and made yard sticks fly. To-day enthusiasm will control the third floor from end to end because of a sale of a special purchase of

2,000 Oriental Rugs

Bought at a third under value—consisting of Shirvans, Dagastans, Carabaghs, Mossouls and Guendjic. They are in medium sizes, mostly antique.

The prices-to-be are
$6.75, $8.98, $9.98, $10.98 and $12.98,
and run along up to $50.00

Fine Bunahar Wilton Carpet Rugs:

36x36	34x27	63x36	12x9 ft.
$4.34	$4.68	$6.74	$34.98

And 3,000 Pairs Curtains and Portieres.

We've divided the Curtains into lots and made the prices thus:

For the Irish Point Lace,
$3.75, $4.75, $4.98, $5.48, $6.98
For the Nottingham Scotch Curtains,
98c., $1.25, $1.48, $1.75, $1.98
For the Portieres—1,000 of them,
$2.95 to $5.98

This sale of Rugs and Curtains will literally discount everything in the past. It's the story over again of a scoop from a manufacturer—and you get the gain of the opportunity, as always with this store.

Three Furniture Bargains!

The best that types can do is to hint at the prices in the furniture section that these items reveal:

ROCKERS—5 different designs, saddle polished, wood seats, nicely carved backs, regular prices $4.50 and $5.00, special $2.98

PARLOR TABLES—Mahogany, serpentine shape top, 24 in. square, French leg design, polish finish, regular price $5.00, special $3.89

LADIES' WRITING DESKS—Oak and mahogany finish, French leg design, 27 in. wide, piano polish finish, were $9.00, special $6.35

That's enough to tell this morning.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AV. THEATRE. Broadway & 28th St.
Commencing next Sat. Evg., Sept. 10,
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN in THE ROYAL BOX
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
"A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.
Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:20. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
STUART ROBSON
in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas,
THE MEDDLER.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
A MODERN VENUS.
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
Strand Comedy Company in A Brace of Partridges

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Ave. Pop. Prices.
All the incidents in the reigning Dreyfus sensation graphically described in the triumphant
DEVIL'S ISLAND.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Sat. Mat.
Wm. Gillette and the Famous Secret Service

Koster & Bial's ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
CAKE WALK & 10 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
In case of rain performance in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway.
SCREAMING HIT! NEW SENSATION! THE TURTLE.

COLUMBUS Columbus Th. Stock Co. The Lost Paradise.
Next Week..............................Rosedale

HARLEM Opera House. | EV. 8:20. MAT. SAT., 2:15.
What Happened to Jones
Next week The Telephone Girl.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday.
To-night, "When London Sleeps."
Next week, "A Trip to Coontown."

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
Sheepshead Bay, Autumn Meeting, 1898
Racing Dates: Aug. 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31; Sept. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10. Racing Rain or Shine. First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander. TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R. at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40 (Parlor Car train 1 o'clock) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY, 11, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20, 3, 3:40. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10. Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every 20 minutes. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD 50 CTS. Extra accommodations returning from track.